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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: DECEMBER 1985

Employment rose in December and unemployment was little changed, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate was 6.8 percent, and the rate for civilian workers was 6.9 percent. While little different from November, both rates were below those which had prevailed throughout most of 1985.

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--rose by 320,000 in December to 99.1 million. Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--edged up by 240,000 to 108.2 million. Although both surveys showed substantial job growth in 1985, gains were less than were recorded in the prior 2 years.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The December unemployment level (8.0 million) and the civilian worker unemployment rate (6.9 percent) were little different from their November levels, after seasonal adjustment. Both figures, however, were below those prevailing throughout most of 1985. Jobless rates for most worker groups were about unchanged in December, including those for adult men (5.9 percent), adult women (6.2 percent), teenagers (18.8 percent), whites (5.9 percent), blacks (14.9 percent), and Hispanics (10.4 percent). During the course of 1985, jobless rates for adult men, adult women, and whites declined, whereas rates for teenagers, blacks, and Hispanics have shown no improvement. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

This release incorporates annual revisions in seasonally adjusted unemployment and other labor force series derived from the household survey. Information concerning the revisions appears on page 5.

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Both measures of average duration of unemployment have changed little in recent months. Median duration remained at 6.9 weeks in December, while mean duration was 15.4 weeks. These measures have declined from late 1984 levels. The number of job losers was about unchanged over the month but was somewhat below year-earlier levels. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Nov.-Dec. change
	1985		1985			
	III	IV	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/.....	117,189	117,858	117,814	117,832	117,927	95
Total employment 1/.....	108,921	109,696	109,513	109,671	109,904	233
Civilian labor force.....	115,468	116,158	116,114	116,130	116,229	99
Civilian employment.....	107,200	107,996	107,813	107,969	108,206	237
Unemployment.....	8,268	8,162	8,301	8,161	8,023	-138
Not in labor force.....	62,946	62,783	62,656	62,810	62,883	73
Discouraged workers.....	1,246	1,187	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/.....	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8	-0.1
All civilian workers.....	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9	-.1
Adult men.....	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	-.1
Adult women.....	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	-.2
Teenagers.....	18.3	19.0	19.8	18.4	18.8	.4
White.....	6.2	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	0
Black.....	14.8	15.1	14.9	15.6	14.9	-.7
Hispanic origin.....	10.6	10.7	11.1	10.6	10.4	-.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm payroll employment..	97,967	p98,786	98,559	p98,739	p99,059	p320
Goods-producing.....	24,986	p25,088	25,051	p25,076	p25,136	p60
Service-producing.....	72,981	p73,698	73,508	p73,663	p73,923	p260
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private nonfarm.....	35.1	p35.1	35.1	p35.0	p35.1	p0.1
Manufacturing.....	40.5	p40.8	40.7	p40.7	p41.0	p.3
Manufacturing overtime....	3.3	p3.5	3.4	p3.4	p3.6	p.2

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces. N.A.=not available.
p=preliminary.

NOTE: Household data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Civilian employment edged up to a level of 108.2 million in December. Over the year, the number of jobholders rose by 2 million, with adult women accounting for 70 percent of the gain. The proportion of the civilian population with jobs--the employment-population ratio--reached a record high of 60.4 percent in December. Among occupational groups, the largest gains during the year occurred in managerial and professional, administrative support, and service jobs.

The civilian labor force, at 116.2 million in December, was little changed over the month. Over the year, the labor force rose by 1.8 million, with adult women accounting for an even larger share of the labor force growth (80 percent) than of employment.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

At 1.2 million in the fourth quarter, the number of discouraged workers--persons who report that they want a job but are not looking for one because they believe their search would be futile--was about the same as the levels in the first 3 quarters of the year. Despite an over-the-year decline in the number of blacks reporting discouragement over job prospects, they continued to represent a disproportionate share of discouraged workers--about 1 in 3, or three times their share of the labor force. (See table A-14.)

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

The number of employees on nonagricultural payrolls increased by 320,000 in December to 99.1 million, after seasonal adjustment. Job gains were widespread, as the BLS diffusion index registered 65 percent. The payroll total was 3.0 million above the year-earlier level. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Continuing the pattern of recent growth, the bulk of the December employment expansion occurred in the service-producing sector, which increased by 260,000. The over-the-month expansion was once again paced by services, which rose by 115,000, with most of this gain taking place in business and health services. Elsewhere in the sector, there were modest increases in wholesale trade and finance, insurance and real estate. In retail trade, seasonal hirings in general merchandise stores were below the expected holiday levels, but there was growth in eating and drinking places, so that the overall job count in the industry was about unchanged in December, after seasonal adjustment.

In the goods-producing sector, employment increased by 60,000. In contrast to nearly continuous job losses between January and September, manufacturing employment edged up for the third month in a row. The December gain of 45,000 reflected small but widespread increases throughout both the durable and nondurable goods industries. Manufacturing job growth since September totaled 140,000. Construction employment was little

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changed for the second straight month, following several months of substantial growth. The number of construction jobs was up 290,000 over the year. Mining employment was about unchanged in December.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged up in December to 35.1 hours, after seasonal adjustment. Weekly hours in manufacturing rose 0.3 hour to 41.0 hours, a very high level, and factory overtime rose 0.2 hour to 3.6 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.7 percent to 118.3 (1977=100), after seasonal adjustment. Reflecting advances in both weekly hours and the level of employment, the manufacturing index increased by 1.3 percent to 95.2. Since September, the manufacturing index has increased 2 percent. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly earnings rose 0.9 percent in December, and weekly earnings were up 1.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings increased 5 cents to $8.73, while weekly earnings were up $6.11 to $309.04. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen 27 cents and weekly earnings $8.71. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 168.4 (1977=100) in December, seasonally adjusted, an increase of 0.8 percent from November. For the 12 months ended in December, the increase was 3.1 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and inter-industry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.5 percent during the 12-month period ended in November. (See table B-4.)

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Revisions of Seasonally Adjusted Household Survey Data

At the end of each calendar year, the BLS routinely revises the seasonally adjusted labor force series derived from the Current Population Survey (household survey) to incorporate the experience of that year. As a result of the recalculation of the seasonal factors, seasonally adjusted data for the most recent 5 years are subject to revision. (Establishment data are similarly revised concurrent with annual benchmark adjustments about mid-year.)

The revisions slightly altered the overall unemployment rate in January and the rate for civilian workers in August of 1985. The 1985 annual averages, 7.1 percent for all workers and 7.2 percent for civilian workers, are not affected by seasonal adjustment revisions. Table B presents revised seasonally adjusted data for major civilian labor force series for December 1984 through December 1985.

The January 1986 issue of Employment and Earnings will contain the new seasonal adjustment factors that will be used to calculate the civilian labor force and other major series for January-June of 1986, a description of the current seasonal adjustment methodology, and revised data for the most recent 13 months or calendar quarters for all regularly published tables containing seasonally adjusted household survey data. Revised monthly data for the entire 1981-85 revision period for 425 labor force series will be published in the February 1986 issue. Historical seasonally adjusted data in printed and diskette format may be purchased from the Bureau. (Contact Lewis B. Siegel, (202) 523-1821.)

Improved Population Estimates for the Household Survey

Effective with data for January 1986, two technical changes will be introduced in the population estimates used as controls for the household survey. One will reflect an explicit estimate of the number of undocumented immigrants, largely Hispanic, since 1980. This change will be offset somewhat by an improved estimate of emigration from the United States for the same time period. The net effect of these adjustments will be to increase the working age population by roughly 300,000. For the population as a whole, this should have little effect on the data. Because the adjustment for the Hispanic-origin population will be much larger, BLS will revise the data to the extent possible back to 1980.

The Employment Situation for January 1986 will be released on Friday, February 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

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Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 59,500 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 200,000 establishments employing over 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

— The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

— The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

— The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

— The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

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Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. At the time the first half year's factors are calculated (upon availability of data for December), historical data for the previous 5-year period are subject to revision. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .25 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $4.50 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

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Table B. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	1984	1985											
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL													
Civilian noninstitutional population1/	177,306	177,384	177,516	177,667	177,799	177,944	178,096	178,263	178,405	178,572	178,770	178,940	179,112
Civilian labor force	114,504	114,754	114,982	115,335	115,256	115,339	115,024	115,272	115,343	115,790	116,114	116,130	116,229
Percent of population	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.9	64.8	64.8	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.8	65.0	64.9	64.9
Employed	106,248	106,315	106,587	106,951	106,872	106,939	106,601	106,871	107,210	107,519	107,813	107,969	108,206
Employment-population ratio2/	59.9	59.9	60.0	60.2	60.1	60.1	59.9	60.0	60.1	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.4
Unemployed	8,256	8,439	8,395	8,384	8,384	8,400	8,423	8,401	8,133	8,271	8,301	8,161	8,023
Unemployment rate	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9
Men, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population1/	76,753	76,760	76,829	76,904	76,988	77,068	77,135	77,243	77,308	77,389	77,498	77,566	77,651
Civilian labor force	60,106	59,997	60,037	60,154	60,165	60,240	60,246	60,158	60,269	60,407	60,526	60,553	60,548
Percent of population	78.3	78.2	78.1	78.2	78.1	78.2	78.1	77.9	78.0	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.0
Employed	56,331	56,231	56,274	56,411	56,390	56,544	56,384	56,403	56,636	56,751	56,849	56,897	56,982
Employment-population ratio2/	73.4	73.3	73.2	73.4	73.2	73.4	73.1	73.0	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.4
Agriculture	2,486	2,409	2,368	2,329	2,358	2,352	2,260	2,230	2,231	2,171	2,188	2,210	2,278
Nonagricultural industries	53,845	53,822	53,906	54,082	54,032	54,192	54,124	54,173	54,405	54,580	54,661	54,687	54,704
Unemployed	3,775	3,766	3,763	3,743	3,775	3,696	3,862	3,755	3,633	3,656	3,677	3,656	3,566
Unemployment rate	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
Not in labor force	16,647	16,763	16,792	16,750	16,823	16,828	16,889	17,085	17,037	16,982	16,972	17,013	17,103
Women, 20 years and over													
Civilian noninstitutional population1/	85,995	86,015	86,086	86,181	86,274	86,380	86,477	86,575	86,652	86,727	86,810	86,901	86,988
Civilian labor force	46,477	46,753	46,853	47,095	47,103	47,082	47,185	47,190	47,340	47,558	47,663	47,713	47,870
Percent of population	54.0	54.4	54.4	54.6	54.6	54.5	54.6	54.5	54.6	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0
Employed	43,475	43,593	43,713	43,927	43,925	43,883	44,033	44,070	44,197	44,363	44,609	44,656	44,882
Employment-population ratio2/	50.6	50.7	50.8	51.0	50.9	50.8	50.9	50.9	51.0	51.2	51.4	51.4	51.6
Agriculture	590	593	606	630	633	600	572	596	581	557	609	591	597
Nonagricultural industries	42,885	43,000	43,107	43,297	43,292	43,283	43,461	43,474	43,616	43,806	44,000	44,065	44,285
Unemployed	3,002	3,160	3,140	3,168	3,178	3,199	3,152	3,120	3,143	3,195	3,054	3,057	2,988
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2
Not in labor force	39,518	39,262	39,233	39,086	39,171	39,298	39,292	39,385	39,312	39,169	39,147	39,188	39,118
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years													
Civilian noninstitutional population1/	14,557	14,610	14,600	14,582	14,538	14,496	14,483	14,445	14,448	14,456	14,463	14,472	14,474
Civilian labor force	7,921	8,004	8,092	8,086	7,988	8,017	7,593	7,924	7,734	7,875	7,925	7,864	7,811
Percent of population	54.4	54.8	55.4	55.5	54.9	55.3	52.4	54.9	53.5	54.1	54.8	54.3	54.0
Employed	6,442	6,491	6,600	6,613	6,557	6,512	6,184	6,398	6,377	6,405	6,355	6,416	6,342
Employment-population ratio2/	44.3	44.4	45.2	45.4	45.1	44.9	42.7	44.3	44.1	44.3	43.9	44.3	43.8
Agriculture	311	317	351	355	362	332	308	294	283	289	261	269	276
Nonagricultural industries	6,131	6,174	6,249	6,258	6,195	6,180	5,876	6,104	6,094	6,116	6,094	6,147	6,066
Unemployed	1,479	1,513	1,492	1,473	1,431	1,505	1,409	1,526	1,357	1,420	1,570	1,448	1,469
Unemployment rate	18.7	18.9	18.4	18.2	17.9	18.8	18.6	19.3	17.5	18.1	19.8	18.4	18.8
Not in labor force	6,636	6,606	6,508	6,496	6,550	6,479	6,890	6,521	6,714	6,631	6,538	6,608	6,663

1/ The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation.

2/ Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[2]	179,004	180,642	180,810	179,004	180,131	180,304	180,470	180,642	180,810
Labor force[3]	115,726	117,799	117,478	116,202	117,069	117,522	117,814	117,832	117,927
Participation rate[3]	64.6	65.2	65.0	64.9	65.0	65.2	65.3	65.2	65.2
Total employed[3]	107,747	109,984	109,761	107,946	108,936	109,251	109,513	109,671	109,904
Employment-population ratio[4]	60.2	60.9	60.7	60.3	60.5	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8
Resident Armed Forces	1,698	1,702	1,698	1,698	1,726	1,732	1,700	1,702	1,698
Civilian employed	106,049	108,282	108,063	106,248	107,210	107,519	107,813	107,969	108,206
Agriculture	3,013	2,920	2,809	3,387	3,095	3,017	3,058	3,070	3,151
Nonagricultural industries	103,037	105,362	105,254	102,861	104,115	104,502	104,755	104,899	105,055
Unemployed	7,978	7,815	7,717	8,256	8,133	8,271	8,301	8,161	8,023
Unemployment rate[5]	6.9	6.6	6.6	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8
Not in labor force	63,278	62,843	63,332	62,802	63,062	62,782	62,656	62,810	62,883
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	85,607	86,374	86,459	85,607	86,132	86,217	86,293	86,374	86,459
Labor force[3]	65,353	65,915	65,698	65,821	65,945	66,074	66,227	66,176	66,139
Participation rate[3]	76.3	76.3	76.0	76.9	76.6	76.6	76.7	76.6	76.5
Total employed[3]	60,729	61,665	61,324	61,238	61,510	61,629	61,656	61,731	61,793
Employment-population ratio[4]	70.9	71.4	70.9	71.5	71.4	71.5	71.4	71.5	71.5
Resident Armed Forces	1,550	1,552	1,549	1,550	1,574	1,580	1,551	1,552	1,549
Civilian employed	59,179	60,113	59,775	59,688	59,936	60,049	60,105	60,179	60,244
Unemployed	4,623	4,250	4,374	4,583	4,435	4,445	4,571	4,445	4,346
Unemployment rate[5]	7.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.6
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	93,397	94,266	94,351	93,397	93,999	94,087	94,177	94,266	94,351
Labor force[3]	50,373	51,883	51,780	50,381	51,124	51,448	51,587	51,655	51,788
Participation rate[3]	53.9	55.0	54.9	53.9	54.4	54.7	54.8	54.8	54.9
Total employed[3]	47,018	48,318	48,437	46,708	47,426	47,622	47,857	47,939	48,111
Employment-population ratio[4]	50.3	51.3	51.3	50.0	50.5	50.6	50.8	50.9	51.0
Resident Armed Forces	148	149	149	148	152	152	149	149	149
Civilian employed	46,870	48,169	48,288	46,560	47,274	47,470	47,708	47,790	47,962
Unemployed	3,355	3,565	3,344	3,673	3,698	3,826	3,730	3,716	3,677
Unemployment rate[5]	6.7	6.9	6.5	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation, therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	177,306	178,940	179,112	177,306	178,405	178,572	178,770	178,940	179,112
Civilian labor force	114,028	116,097	115,780	114,504	115,343	115,790	116,114	116,130	116,229
Participation rate	64.3	64.9	64.6	64.6	64.7	64.8	65.0	64.9	64.9
Employed	106,049	108,282	108,063	106,248	107,210	107,519	107,813	107,969	108,206
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.8	60.5	60.3	59.9	60.1	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.4
Unemployed	7,978	7,815	7,717	8,256	8,133	8,271	8,301	8,161	8,023
Unemployment rate	7.0	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	76,753	77,566	77,651	76,753	77,306	77,389	77,498	77,566	77,651
Civilian labor force	59,920	60,564	60,379	60,106	60,269	60,407	60,526	60,553	60,548
Participation rate	78.1	78.1	77.8	78.3	78.0	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.0
Employed	56,090	57,077	56,767	56,331	56,636	56,751	56,849	56,897	56,982
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.1	73.6	73.1	73.4	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.4
Agriculture	2,303	2,177	2,115	2,486	2,231	2,171	2,188	2,210	2,278
Nonagricultural industries	53,787	54,901	54,652	53,845	54,405	54,580	54,661	54,687	54,704
Unemployed	3,831	3,487	3,612	3,775	3,633	3,656	3,677	3,656	3,566
Unemployment rate	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	85,995	86,901	86,988	85,995	86,652	86,727	86,810	86,901	86,988
Civilian labor force	46,633	48,088	48,030	46,477	47,340	47,558	47,663	47,713	47,870
Participation rate	54.2	55.3	55.2	54.0	54.6	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0
Employed	43,843	45,136	45,274	43,475	44,197	44,363	44,609	44,656	44,882
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.0	51.9	52.0	50.6	51.0	51.2	51.4	51.4	51.6
Agriculture	513	547	521	590	581	557	609	591	597
Nonagricultural industries	43,330	44,589	44,752	42,885	43,616	43,806	44,000	44,065	44,285
Unemployed	2,790	2,952	2,757	3,002	3,143	3,195	3,054	3,057	2,988
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,557	14,472	14,474	14,557	14,448	14,456	14,463	14,472	14,474
Civilian labor force	7,474	7,446	7,370	7,921	7,734	7,825	7,925	7,864	7,811
Participation rate	51.3	51.4	50.9	54.4	53.5	54.1	54.8	54.3	54.0
Employed	6,116	6,069	6,022	6,442	6,377	6,405	6,355	6,416	6,342
Employment-population ratio[2]	42.0	41.9	41.6	44.3	44.1	44.3	43.9	44.3	43.8
Agriculture	197	196	172	311	283	289	261	269	276
Nonagricultural industries	5,919	5,873	5,850	6,131	6,094	6,116	6,094	6,147	6,066
Unemployed	1,358	1,376	1,349	1,479	1,357	1,420	1,570	1,448	1,469
Unemployment rate	18.2	18.5	18.3	18.7	17.5	18.1	19.8	18.4	18.8

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	152,734	154,203	154,327	152,734	153,819	153,938	154,082	154,203	154,327
Civilian labor force	98,598	100,473	100,090	99,044	99,817	100,179	100,533	100,478	100,533
Participation rate	64.6	65.2	64.9	64.8	64.9	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.1
Employed	92,650	94,769	94,385	92,871	93,684	94,055	94,369	94,507	94,585
Employment-population ratio[2]	60.7	61.5	61.2	60.8	60.9	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.3
Unemployed	5,948	5,704	5,704	6,173	6,133	6,124	6,164	5,971	5,948
Unemployment rate	6.0	5.7	5.7	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,479	53,077	52,902	52,673	52,877	52,983	53,105	53,125	53,097
Participation rate	78.5	78.5	78.1	78.8	78.4	78.5	78.6	78.5	78.4
Employed	49,550	50,459	50,169	49,795	50,050	50,207	50,339	50,380	50,408
Employment-population ratio[2]	74.1	74.6	74.1	74.5	74.2	74.4	74.5	74.5	74.4
Unemployed	2,929	2,618	2,733	2,878	2,827	2,776	2,766	2,745	2,689
Unemployment rate	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	39,593	40,915	40,789	39,467	40,254	40,403	40,549	40,538	40,659
Participation rate	53.6	54.8	54.6	53.4	54.0	54.2	54.3	54.3	54.4
Employed	37,569	38,832	38,795	37,262	37,964	38,096	38,317	38,366	38,475
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.9	52.0	51.9	50.4	51.0	51.1	51.3	51.4	51.5
Unemployed	2,024	2,083	1,994	2,205	2,290	2,307	2,232	2,172	2,184
Unemployment rate	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,527	6,481	6,399	6,904	6,686	6,793	6,879	6,815	6,777
Participation rate	54.4	54.6	53.9	57.6	56.4	57.3	58.0	57.4	57.1
Employed	5,532	5,478	5,422	5,814	5,670	5,752	5,713	5,761	5,702
Employment-population ratio[2]	46.1	46.2	45.7	48.5	47.8	48.5	48.2	48.6	48.1
Unemployed	995	1,004	977	1,090	1,016	1,041	1,166	1,054	1,075
Unemployment rate	15.2	15.5	15.3	15.8	15.2	15.3	17.0	15.5	15.9
Men	17.4	16.4	17.1	16.3	17.2	16.2	18.5	15.8	16.2
Women	12.9	14.5	13.3	15.2	13.0	14.4	15.3	15.1	15.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,513	19,790	19,819	19,513	19,700	19,728	19,761	19,790	19,819
Civilian labor force	12,183	12,423	12,445	12,263	12,289	12,376	12,412	12,457	12,522
Participation rate	62.4	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.4	62.7	62.8	62.9	63.2
Employed	10,424	10,564	10,681	10,410	10,560	10,500	10,566	10,518	10,657
Employment-population ratio[2]	53.4	53.4	53.9	53.3	53.6	53.2	53.5	53.1	53.8
Unemployed	1,759	1,859	1,764	1,853	1,729	1,878	1,846	1,939	1,865
Unemployment rate	14.4	15.0	14.2	15.1	14.1	15.2	14.9	15.6	14.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,738	5,803	5,796	5,743	5,747	5,788	5,778	5,772	5,797
Participation rate	74.6	74.5	74.2	74.7	74.2	74.6	74.3	74.1	74.2
Employed	4,977	5,055	5,044	4,975	5,062	5,019	4,987	4,983	5,035
Employment-population ratio[2]	64.7	64.9	64.6	64.7	65.3	64.7	64.1	63.9	64.5
Unemployed	761	748	752	768	685	769	791	789	762
Unemployment rate	13.3	12.9	13.0	13.4	11.9	13.3	13.7	13.7	13.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,672	5,805	5,835	5,674	5,696	5,724	5,727	5,810	5,835
Participation rate	58.5	58.9	59.2	58.6	58.1	58.3	58.3	59.0	59.2
Employed	4,999	5,033	5,169	4,939	4,951	4,951	5,032	5,017	5,102
Employment-population ratio[2]	51.6	51.1	52.4	51.0	50.5	50.5	51.2	50.9	51.7
Unemployed	673	773	667	735	745	773	695	793	733
Unemployment rate	11.9	13.3	11.4	13.0	13.1	13.5	12.1	13.6	12.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	773	815	814	846	844	864	907	875	890
Participation rate	36.2	37.9	37.9	39.6	39.3	40.2	42.2	40.7	41.5
Employed	448	477	469	496	547	530	547	518	520
Employment-population ratio[2]	21.0	22.2	21.8	23.2	25.4	24.6	25.4	24.1	24.2
Unemployed	325	338	345	350	299	334	360	357	370
Unemployment rate	42.0	41.5	42.4	41.4	35.3	38.8	39.7	40.8	41.6
Men	46.3	47.2	43.4	43.5	34.9	41.1	41.0	45.2	41.0
Women	37.2	35.3	41.2	38.9	35.9	36.1	38.2	36.0	42.3
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,332	11,660	11,690	11,332	11,573	11,601	11,630	11,660	11,690
Civilian labor force	7,386	7,527	7,427	7,467	7,529	7,584	7,589	7,519	7,506
Participation rate	65.2	64.6	63.5	65.9	65.1	65.4	65.3	64.5	64.2
Employed	6,646	6,726	6,682	6,693	6,748	6,794	6,745	6,719	6,725
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.6	57.7	57.2	59.1	58.3	58.6	58.0	57.6	57.5
Unemployed	739	801	745	774	781	790	844	800	781
Unemployment rate	10.0	10.6	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.1	10.6	10.4

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups. Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	106,069	108,282	108,063	106,248	107,210	107,519	107,813	107,969	108,206
Married men, spouse present	39,296	39,435	39,194	39,399	39,142	39,103	39,272	39,314	39,278
Married women, spouse present	26,452	27,304	27,242	26,047	26,392	26,531	26,702	26,721	26,804
Women who maintain families	5,384	5,523	5,659	5,409	5,627	5,556	5,514	5,605	5,693
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,432	1,435	1,336	1,699	1,456	1,438	1,465	1,537	1,572
Self-employed workers	1,403	1,350	1,341	1,474	1,444	1,414	1,436	1,361	1,409
Unpaid family workers	178	135	131	223	176	179	172	158	164
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	94,968	97,045	97,160	94,740	95,791	96,546	96,530	96,676	96,921
Government	15,987	16,277	16,315	15,858	16,075	16,145	16,213	16,157	16,194
Private industries	78,981	80,769	80,844	78,882	79,716	80,401	80,317	80,519	80,727
Private households	1,256	1,185	1,122	1,266	1,295	1,266	1,271	1,197	1,131
Other industries	77,725	79,584	79,722	77,616	78,421	79,135	79,046	79,322	79,596
Self-employed workers	7,724	8,066	7,837	7,789	7,874	7,846	7,991	8,013	7,903
Unpaid family workers	345	252	257	348	383	266	248	249	258
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,684	5,385	5,402	5,790	5,680	5,554	5,475	5,498	5,494
Slack work	2,724	2,369	2,424	2,599	2,480	2,433	2,251	2,306	2,303
Could only find part-time work	2,701	2,744	2,718	2,851	2,835	2,815	2,897	2,883	2,864
Voluntary part time	14,308	14,804	14,587	13,293	13,622	13,496	13,713	13,645	13,556
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,472	5,176	5,172	5,611	5,413	5,299	5,241	5,295	5,294
Slack work	2,558	2,233	2,256	2,496	2,319	2,292	2,115	2,196	2,195
Could only find part-time work	2,658	2,673	2,655	2,767	2,740	2,730	2,801	2,784	2,760
Voluntary part time	13,897	14,395	14,204	12,851	13,179	13,053	13,277	13,194	13,122

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1984	1985				1985		
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.6
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.8
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.3
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,256	8,161	8,023	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9
Men, 16 years and over	4,583	4,445	4,346	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.7
Men, 20 years and over	3,775	3,656	3,566	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
Women, 16 years and over	3,673	3,716	3,677	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1
Women, 20 years and over	3,002	3,057	2,988	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,479	1,448	1,469	18.7	17.5	18.1	19.8	18.4	18.8
Married men, spouse present	1,828	1,752	1,749	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
Married women, spouse present	1,513	1,542	1,492	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3
Women who maintain families	592	625	592	9.9	10.8	11.3	10.4	10.0	9.4
Full-time workers	6,837	6,713	6,583	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6
Part-time workers	1,446	1,446	1,478	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.0
Labor force time lost[2]	--	--	--	8.3	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,140	6,102	6,018	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9
Mining	104	72	104	10.2	8.6	8.9	7.7	7.3	10.3
Construction	794	800	752	13.6	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.4	12.6
Manufacturing	1,634	1,676	1,590	7.3	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.3
Durable goods	966	994	957	7.3	7.9	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.3
Nondurable goods	668	682	633	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.3
Transportation and public utilities	307	320	315	5.1	4.5	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,638	1,654	1,698	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6
Finance and service industries	1,663	1,580	1,567	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
Government workers	714	607	645	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8
Agricultural wage and salary workers	248	220	187	12.7	14.0	13.3	12.9	12.5	10.6

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,060	3,388	3,053	3,352	3,422	3,484	3,430	3,465	3,374
5 to 14 weeks	2,647	2,439	2,577	2,524	2,508	2,505	2,536	2,448	2,460
15 weeks and over	2,272	1,988	2,088	2,384	2,274	2,307	2,277	2,205	2,188
15 to 26 weeks	951	801	943	983	1,047	1,035	1,057	894	973
27 weeks and over	1,321	1,187	1,145	1,401	1,227	1,272	1,220	1,311	1,215
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	17.1	15.7	15.5	17.1	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.7	15.4
Median duration, in weeks	7.6	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	38.4	43.3	39.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	41.6	42.7	42.1
5 to 14 weeks	33.2	31.2	33.4	30.6	30.6	30.2	30.8	30.2	30.7
15 weeks and over	28.5	25.4	27.1	28.9	27.7	27.8	27.6	27.2	27.3
15 to 26 weeks	11.9	10.2	12.2	11.9	12.8	12.5	12.8	11.0	12.1
27 weeks and over	16.6	15.2	14.8	17.0	15.0	15.3	14.8	16.1	15.1

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	4,343	3,916	4,063	4,196	4,144	4,142	4,040	4,081	3,933
On layoff	1,157	1,079	1,190	1,095	1,112	1,167	1,161	1,175	1,132
Other job losers	3,186	2,837	2,873	3,101	3,032	2,975	2,879	2,906	2,801
Job leavers	791	834	813	856	875	852	911	808	876
Reentrants	2,024	2,135	2,010	2,240	2,191	2,335	2,237	2,226	2,225
New entrants	820	930	832	1,015	941	918	1,045	1,055	1,033
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	54.4	50.1	52.6	50.5	50.8	50.2	49.1	50.0	48.8
On layoff	14.5	13.8	15.4	13.2	13.6	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.0
Other job losers	39.9	36.3	37.2	37.3	37.2	36.1	35.0	35.6	34.7
Job leavers	9.9	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.7	10.3	11.1	9.9	10.9
Reentrants	25.4	27.3	26.0	27.0	26.9	28.3	27.2	27.2	27.6
New entrants	10.3	11.9	10.8	12.2	11.5	11.1	12.7	12.9	12.8
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Job leavers	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8
Reentrants	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
New entrants	.7	.8	.7	.9	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
Total, 16 years and over	8,256	8,161	8,023	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9
16 to 24 years	3,248	3,170	3,123	13.6	13.0	13.3	13.9	13.5	13.3
16 to 19 years	1,479	1,448	1,469	18.7	17.5	18.1	19.8	18.4	18.8
16 to 17 years	650	678	660	20.9	19.1	20.3	22.7	21.4	21.1
18 to 19 years	843	795	822	17.5	16.8	16.7	17.8	16.9	17.5
20 to 24 years	1,769	1,722	1,654	11.1	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.6
25 years and over	5,004	4,987	4,890	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3
25 to 54 years	4,370	4,384	4,301	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5
55 years and over	612	570	573	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9
Men, 16 years and over	4,583	4,445	4,346	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.7
16 to 24 years	1,796	1,710	1,649	14.2	13.8	13.8	14.6	13.9	13.5
16 to 19 years	808	789	780	19.4	19.6	19.3	21.5	19.4	19.3
16 to 17 years	332	345	355	20.3	21.9	20.7	24.0	20.9	21.6
18 to 19 years	485	449	435	19.1	18.1	18.3	19.9	18.7	18.0
20 to 24 years	988	921	869	11.6	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	10.6
25 years and over	2,791	2,736	2,694	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1
25 to 54 years	2,386	2,359	2,339	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4
55 years and over	384	353	339	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	3,673	3,716	3,677	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1
16 to 24 years	1,452	1,460	1,474	12.9	12.2	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2
16 to 19 years	671	659	689	17.9	15.3	16.9	17.9	17.4	18.3
16 to 17 years	318	333	305	21.5	15.8	19.8	21.2	22.0	20.6
18 to 19 years	358	346	387	15.7	15.3	14.9	15.5	15.1	16.9
20 to 24 years	781	801	785	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.6
25 years and over	2,213	2,251	2,196	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.4
25 to 54 years	1,984	2,025	1,962	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.7
55 years and over	228	217	234	3.7	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.9

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

NOTE: Data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

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Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
Civilian noninstitutional population	24,572	24,736	24,785	24,572	24,586	24,633	24,688	24,736	24,785
Civilian labor force	15,429	15,624	15,690	15,484	15,425	15,559	15,594	15,660	15,731
Participation rate	62.8	63.2	63.3	63.0	62.7	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.5
Employed	13,399	13,513	13,677	13,355	13,446	13,423	13,488	13,452	13,617
Employment-population ratio[2]	54.5	54.6	55.2	54.4	54.7	54.5	54.6	54.4	54.9
Unemployed	2,030	2,111	2,013	2,129	1,979	2,136	2,106	2,208	2,114
Unemployment rate	13.2	13.5	12.8	13.7	12.8	13.7	13.5	14.1	13.4
Not in labor force	9,143	9,113	9,095	9,088	9,161	9,074	9,094	9,076	9,054

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985
Total, 16 years and over[1]	106,049	108,063	7,978	7,717	7.0	6.7
Managerial and professional specialty	25,431	26,231	583	548	2.2	2.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11,949	12,287	264	293	2.2	2.3
Professional specialty	13,482	13,943	319	255	2.3	1.8
Technical, sales, and administrative support	32,903	33,997	1,578	1,496	4.6	4.2
Technicians and related support	3,276	3,366	117	106	3.5	3.1
Sales occupations	12,872	13,036	644	645	4.8	4.7
Administrative support, including clerical	16,755	17,595	817	745	4.7	4.1
Service occupations	14,340	14,787	1,327	1,450	8.5	8.9
Private household	1,080	955	68	72	5.9	7.0
Protective service	1,716	1,800	89	100	4.9	5.3
Service, except private household and protective	11,544	12,031	1,170	1,278	9.2	9.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	13,270	13,176	934	1,022	6.6	7.2
Mechanics and repairers	4,463	4,383	165	245	3.6	5.3
Construction trades	4,723	4,826	531	519	10.1	9.7
Other precision production, craft, and repair	4,084	3,967	238	258	5.5	6.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,958	16,987	2,245	2,023	11.7	10.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,956	7,933	949	907	10.7	10.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,481	4,479	479	448	9.7	9.1
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,520	4,575	817	669	15.3	12.8
Construction laborers	599	648	217	174	26.6	21.2
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,922	3,927	600	495	13.3	11.2
Farming, forestry, and fishing	3,148	2,886	423	301	11.8	9.4

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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Table A-13. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Dec. 1985
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 30 years and over	7,548	7,675	7,068	7,158	6,696	6,768	372	390	5.3	5.4
30 to 44 years	6,508	6,426	6,265	6,179	5,928	5,835	337	344	5.4	5.6
30 to 34 years	1,531	1,293	1,466	1,241	1,341	1,138	125	103	8.5	8.3
35 to 39 years	3,403	3,181	3,284	3,074	3,142	2,900	142	174	4.3	5.7
40 to 44 years	1,574	1,952	1,515	1,864	1,445	1,797	70	67	4.6	3.6
45 years and over	1,040	1,249	803	979	768	933	35	46	4.4	4.7
NONVETERANS										
Total, 30 to 44 years	16,698	17,707	15,830	16,713	14,990	15,808	840	905	5.3	5.4
30 to 34 years	7,672	8,063	7,309	7,664	6,864	7,234	445	430	6.1	5.6
35 to 39 years	4,866	5,303	4,595	4,985	4,377	4,718	218	267	4.7	5.4
40 to 44 years	4,160	4,341	3,926	4,064	3,749	3,856	177	208	4.5	5.1

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Data for 25- to 29-year-old veterans are no longer shown in this table because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 30-34 age category) and the numbers remaining for some labor force categories are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

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HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[2]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Dec. 1984	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,137	19,402	19,428	19,137	19,323	19,348	19,377	19,402	19,428
Civilian labor force	12,644	12,737	12,699	12,635	12,655	12,721	12,874	12,711	12,709
Employed	11,770	11,895	11,903	11,734	11,733	11,757	11,888	11,849	11,881
Unemployed	874	842	796	901	922	964	986	862	828
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.7	6.8	6.5
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,676	8,847	8,864	8,676	8,797	8,813	8,831	8,847	8,864
Civilian labor force	5,196	5,266	5,300	5,170	5,269	5,230	5,248	5,255	5,293
Employed	4,879	4,976	5,005	4,868	4,960	4,895	5,005	4,982	5,002
Unemployed	316	290	295	302	309	335	243	273	291
Unemployment rate	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.4	4.6	5.2	5.5
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,631	8,663	8,667	8,631	8,651	8,655	8,660	8,663	8,667
Civilian labor force	5,640	5,681	5,664	5,673	5,661	5,665	5,750	5,670	5,693
Employed	5,157	5,168	5,192	5,173	5,153	5,133	5,194	5,122	5,201
Unemployed	482	512	472	500	508	532	556	548	492
Unemployment rate	8.6	9.0	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.7	8.6
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,540	4,582	4,586	4,540	4,569	4,573	4,578	4,582	4,586
Civilian labor force	3,068	3,067	3,074	3,061	3,060	3,066	3,040	3,043	3,073
Employed	2,947	2,958	2,956	2,930	2,945	2,950	2,925	2,910	2,945
Unemployed	120	110	119	131	115	116	115	133	128
Unemployment rate	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.2
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,790	6,840	6,845	6,790	6,823	6,828	6,835	6,840	6,845
Civilian labor force	4,318	4,389	4,370	4,384	4,342	4,351	4,379	4,436	4,433
Employed	3,861	3,998	4,040	3,918	3,897	3,877	3,929	4,025	4,095
Unemployed	457	391	330	466	445	474	450	411	338
Unemployment rate	10.6	8.9	7.6	10.6	10.2	10.9	10.3	9.3	7.6
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,868	5,921	5,926	5,868	5,904	5,909	5,915	5,921	5,926
Civilian labor force	3,766	3,874	3,851	3,794	3,847	3,879	3,862	3,912	3,886
Employed	3,563	3,657	3,644	3,575	3,678	3,684	3,616	3,673	3,661
Unemployed	203	217	208	219	169	195	246	239	225
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.8	4.4	5.0	6.4	6.1	5.8
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,674	13,747	13,755	13,674	13,722	13,729	13,740	13,747	13,755
Civilian labor force	8,210	8,547	8,479	8,275	8,353	8,492	8,595	8,588	8,521
Employed	7,678	8,028	7,978	7,698	7,844	7,920	8,014	8,040	7,981
Unemployed	532	519	502	577	509	572	581	548	540
Unemployment rate	6.5	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.1	6.7	6.8	6.4	6.3
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,614	4,694	4,701	4,614	4,670	4,678	4,686	4,694	4,701
Civilian labor force	(3)	3,197	3,197	(3)	3,110	3,173	3,199	3,207	3,234
Employed	(3)	3,043	3,063	(3)	2,925	3,025	3,059	3,060	3,081
Unemployed	(3)	153	135	(3)	185	148	140	147	153
Unemployment rate	(3)	4.8	4.2	(3)	5.9	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.7
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,070	8,094	8,097	8,070	8,084	8,087	8,091	8,094	8,097
Civilian labor force	5,104	5,211	5,167	5,151	5,109	5,170	5,169	5,205	5,212
Employed	4,634	4,744	4,730	4,684	4,644	4,685	4,694	4,743	4,777
Unemployed	470	467	437	467	465	485	475	462	435
Unemployment rate	9.2	9.0	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.3
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,227	9,255	9,258	9,227	9,244	9,247	9,251	9,255	9,258
Civilian labor force	5,545	5,527	5,585	5,533	5,533	5,581	5,568	5,436	5,584
Employed	5,140	5,109	5,177	5,110	5,117	5,161	5,138	5,000	5,155
Unemployed	405	418	408	423	416	420	430	436	429
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.0	7.7
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,509	11,633	11,646	11,509	11,595	11,607	11,621	11,633	11,646
Civilian labor force	7,903	7,960	7,885	7,937	8,001	7,976	7,997	7,996	7,915
Employed	7,459	7,446	7,387	7,461	7,431	7,408	7,352	7,447	7,374
Unemployed	444	515	498	476	570	568	645	549	541
Unemployment rate	5.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	7.1	7.1	8.1	6.9	6.8

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

[3] Official estimates for North Carolina prior to 1985 are not derived from the household survey. Consequently, seasonally adjusted data are not published.

NOTE: Revised seasonal factors are not yet available for State data. The seasonally adjusted series will be revised for the release of January data on February 7.

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Table A-14. Persons not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

(In thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1984	1985	1984	1985			
	IV	IV	IV	I	II	III	IV
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	63,001	62,867	62,898	62,498	62,740	62,946	62,783
Do not want a job now	57,101	57,019	56,761	56,803	56,927	56,788	56,721
Current activity: Going to school	8,097	8,048	6,351	6,283	6,260	6,266	6,314
Ill, disabled	3,715	3,816	3,811	4,047	3,836	3,862	3,923
Keeping house	27,749	26,738	27,853	27,424	27,298	26,999	26,822
Retired	14,008	14,970	14,304	14,304	14,688	15,156	15,299
Other	3,531	3,447	4,442	4,744	4,845	4,505	4,362
Want a job now	5,901	5,847	6,082	5,853	5,791	6,040	6,023
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,436	1,432	1,475	1,464	1,444	1,447	1,473
Ill health, disability	887	930	816	762	813	786	851
Home responsibilities	1,261	1,283	1,365	1,251	1,263	1,355	1,391
Think cannot get a job	1,254	1,149	1,292	1,239	1,151	1,246	1,187
Job-market factors[1]	878	744	930	857	813	824	794
Personal factors[2]	384	406	363	382	338	422	392
Other reasons[3]	1,062	1,053	1,134	1,137	1,120	1,206	1,121
Men							
Total not in labor force	20,146	20,470	19,845	19,889	19,982	20,166	20,195
Do not want a job now	18,227	18,529	17,772	18,058	18,025	18,053	18,105
Want a job now	1,928	1,942	2,084	1,932	2,002	2,010	2,022
Reason not looking: School attendance	717	679	783	704	721	694	695
Ill health, disability	617	636	584	549	563	563	600
Think cannot get a job	447	474	502	496	504	492	525
Other reasons[3]	339	352	386	383	414	461	403
Women							
Total not in labor force	42,855	42,396	43,053	42,609	42,758	42,779	42,588
Do not want a job now	38,874	38,490	38,989	38,744	38,902	38,735	38,616
Want a job now	3,981	3,906	4,078	3,921	3,788	4,029	4,001
Reason not looking: School attendance	719	753	742	741	723	753	778
Ill health, disability	470	494	632	414	449	423	452
Home responsibilities	1,261	1,283	1,365	1,251	1,263	1,355	1,391
Think cannot get a job	807	675	791	742	647	754	662
Other reasons	724	700	748	754	706	745	719
White							
Total not in labor force	53,965	53,778	53,868	53,585	53,819	53,925	53,689
Do not want a job now	49,727	49,528	49,529	49,240	49,613	49,384	49,344
Want a job now	4,238	4,251	4,339	4,340	4,266	4,507	4,400
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,001	1,007	1,044	1,051	994	1,110	1,053
Ill health, disability	641	652	589	548	560	594	601
Home responsibilities	980	971	1,038	957	1,027	991	1,028
Think cannot get a job	743	765	788	861	752	815	814
Other reasons	874	855	920	923	932	998	903
Black							
Total not in labor force	7,275	7,367	7,239	7,244	7,269	7,361	7,326
Do not want a job now	5,802	5,973	5,748	5,904	5,906	5,977	5,925
Want a job now	1,472	1,394	1,587	1,361	1,353	1,332	1,428
Reason not looking: School attendance	374	351	370	389	382	318	344
Ill health, disability	233	259	211	202	214	198	239
Home responsibilities	744	768	789	752	760	794	808
Think cannot get a job	466	357	472	351	342	347	358
Other reasons	153	167	164	147	155	176	180

[1] Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."

[2] Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "lacks education or training," and other personal handicap.

[3] Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data have been revised based on the experience through December 1985.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1984	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985p	Dec. 1985p	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985p	Dec. 1985p
Total	96,719	99,309	99,527	99,700	96,092	97,977	98,217	98,559	98,739	99,059
Total private	80,421	82,697	82,785	82,959	80,010	81,634	81,765	82,073	82,276	82,536
Goods-producing	24,946	25,451	25,281	25,032	25,045	25,015	24,962	25,051	25,076	25,136
Mining	971	964	958	950	973	985	962	960	953	952
Oil and gas extraction	630.4	610.6	608.6	609.9	624	615	615	610	605	603
Construction	4,418	5,014	4,900	4,707	4,469	4,688	4,721	4,753	4,748	4,764
General building contractors	1,183.0	1,323.0	1,303.7	1,262.4	1,190	1,242	1,252	1,262	1,268	1,270
Manufacturing	19,537	19,473	19,423	19,375	19,603	19,362	19,279	19,338	19,375	19,420
Production workers	13,358	13,263	13,215	13,170	13,409	13,145	13,087	13,140	13,167	13,221
Durable goods	11,679	11,545	11,526	11,502	11,701	11,519	11,449	11,493	11,507	11,525
Production workers	7,828	7,670	7,654	7,628	7,835	7,638	7,586	7,627	7,636	7,653
Lumber and wood products	695.3	720.4	709.8	700.4	711	700	701	708	712	716
Furniture and fixtures	501.4	499.6	501.4	502.0	497	499	494	496	496	498
Stone, clay, and glass products	593.2	613.1	606.5	595.5	601	601	598	600	601	604
Primary metal industries	833.5	792.7	794.7	791.2	844	798	795	799	803	802
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	310.3	286.6	293.0	293.6	316	289	291	292	298	299
Fabricated metal products	1,489.3	1,474.8	1,471.1	1,463.1	1,489	1,467	1,462	1,465	1,465	1,462
Machinery, except electrical	2,237.3	2,143.4	2,136.1	2,142.2	2,232	2,167	2,143	2,143	2,138	2,138
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,253.2	2,185.5	2,180.9	2,188.1	2,253	2,194	2,175	2,179	2,179	2,188
Transportation equipment	1,968.5	2,010.1	2,019.3	2,020.7	1,965	1,995	1,986	2,008	2,015	2,017
Motor vehicles and equipment	889.7	874.4	870.0	871.7	888	868	861	872	867	869
Instruments and related products	723.9	722.3	725.3	727.0	723	725	722	722	725	726
Miscellaneous manufacturing	383.7	383.5	380.7	371.7	386	373	373	373	373	374
Nondurable goods	7,878	7,928	7,897	7,873	7,902	7,843	7,830	7,845	7,868	7,895
Production workers	5,530	5,593	5,561	5,542	5,554	5,507	5,501	5,513	5,531	5,568
Food and kindred products	1,616.8	1,688.5	1,653.7	1,634.6	1,630	1,638	1,633	1,636	1,637	1,648
Tobacco manufactures	69.4	69.8	66.7	65.2	66	64	65	64	65	62
Textile mill products	722.8	702.6	700.9	700.3	722	697	695	698	700	700
Apparel and other textile products	1,172.6	1,169.4	1,166.7	1,160.7	1,184	1,152	1,155	1,158	1,161	1,171
Paper and allied products	682.8	683.8	688.2	688.1	683	683	681	682	688	688
Printing and publishing	1,405.3	1,431.3	1,446.2	1,451.0	1,397	1,429	1,427	1,431	1,442	1,442
Chemicals and allied products	1,050.9	1,035.3	1,030.7	1,030.7	1,054	1,038	1,040	1,036	1,033	1,034
Petroleum and coal products	183.6	171.1	169.2	168.5	186	176	170	170	169	171
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	794.2	799.0	798.9	799.3	799	792	790	795	800	804
Leather and leather products	180.0	177.1	176.1	174.1	181	174	174	175	173	175
Service-producing	71,773	73,858	74,246	74,668	71,047	72,962	73,255	73,508	73,663	73,923
Transportation and public utilities	5,272	5,379	5,365	5,385	5,246	5,282	5,317	5,327	5,341	5,358
Transportation	3,034	3,139	3,127	3,144	3,009	3,038	3,078	3,087	3,105	3,119
Communication and public utilities	2,238	2,240	2,238	2,241	2,237	2,244	2,239	2,240	2,236	2,239
Wholesale trade	5,673	5,856	5,854	5,862	5,665	5,791	5,805	5,830	5,834	5,855
Durable goods	3,347	3,461	3,466	3,475	3,347	3,434	3,442	3,454	3,463	3,475
Nondurable goods	2,326	2,395	2,388	2,387	2,318	2,357	2,363	2,376	2,371	2,380
Retail trade	17,611	17,680	17,903	18,248	17,026	17,514	17,539	17,610	17,621	17,648
General merchandise stores	2,628.1	2,372.0	2,490.2	2,621.0	2,323	2,354	2,356	2,365	2,349	2,317
Food stores	2,803.2	2,880.9	2,896.9	2,937.2	2,745	2,849	2,852	2,869	2,860	2,877
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,844.9	1,917.6	1,915.6	1,916.1	1,851	1,902	1,906	1,912	1,916	1,922
Eating and drinking places	5,488.6	5,780.8	5,732.7	5,750.7	5,535	5,725	5,740	5,758	5,773	5,803
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,760	5,998	6,024	6,049	5,776	5,959	5,987	6,011	6,046	6,066
Finance	2,900	3,014	3,032	3,052	2,902	2,998	3,011	3,023	3,038	3,055
Insurance	1,780	1,835	1,843	1,851	1,780	1,827	1,831	1,837	1,847	1,851
Real estate	1,080	1,149	1,149	1,146	1,094	1,134	1,145	1,151	1,161	1,160
Services	21,159	22,333	22,358	22,383	21,252	22,073	22,155	22,244	22,358	22,473
Business services	4,277.4	4,589.1	4,614.1	4,640.7	4,259	4,489	4,504	4,539	4,573	4,622
Health services	6,141.7	6,332.7	6,355.8	6,378.9	6,154	6,291	6,308	6,333	6,362	6,392
Government	16,298	16,612	16,742	16,741	16,082	16,343	16,452	16,486	16,463	16,523
Federal	2,824	2,875	2,872	2,887	2,836	2,886	2,904	2,892	2,892	2,899
State	3,794	3,911	3,937	3,914	3,722	3,789	3,818	3,827	3,833	3,841
Local	9,680	9,826	9,933	9,940	9,524	9,668	9,730	9,767	9,738	9,783

p = preliminary

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1984	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985 p	Dec. 1985 p	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985 p	Dec. 1985 p
Total private	35.5	35.1	34.9	35.4	35.2	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.0	35.1
Mining	44.1	43.2	43.3	44.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.6	38.2	36.8	37.0	37.8	37.5	37.9	37.9	37.5	37.2
Manufacturing	41.2	40.7	40.9	41.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	41.0
Overtime hours	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6
Durable goods	42.1	41.3	41.5	42.4	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.7
Overtime hours	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8
Lumber and wood products	39.8	40.4	39.6	40.1	39.8	40.0	40.1	40.3	40.0	40.1
Furniture and fixtures	40.6	40.0	39.9	40.9	39.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.0	41.8	42.0	42.0	42.1	41.7	42.0
Primary metal industries	41.6	41.4	41.8	42.9	41.2	41.7	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	39.9	40.9	41.5	42.7	39.8	41.8	41.0	41.7	42.0	42.6
Fabricated metal products	42.3	41.5	41.6	42.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.7
Machinery, except electrical	42.8	41.4	41.8	42.9	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.9
Electrical and electronic equipment	41.8	40.6	41.3	42.0	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.6	41.0	41.2
Transportation equipment	43.9	42.7	43.0	44.0	42.8	42.9	42.9	42.8	42.7	42.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	45.0	43.6	43.6	45.2	44.0	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.7	44.1
Instruments and related products	42.4	40.7	41.3	42.9	41.8	40.7	40.9	40.8	41.1	42.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.9	40.3	40.1	40.5	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.9	39.6	39.9
Nondurable goods	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.6	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.9	39.8	40.2
Overtime hours	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4
Food and kindred products	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.7	40.1	39.9	40.2	40.3	39.9	40.3
Tobacco manufactures	38.8	39.2	36.3	37.1	38.8	36.8	36.9	38.2	35.1	37.1
Textile mill products	39.4	40.9	41.3	41.8	39.2	40.0	40.7	40.7	41.1	41.6
Apparel and other textile products	36.4	36.8	36.9	37.4	36.3	36.4	36.5	36.6	36.8	37.3
Paper and allied products	43.8	43.3	43.4	44.4	43.1	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.2	43.7
Printing and publishing	38.3	37.9	38.1	38.9	37.7	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.8	38.3
Chemicals and allied products	42.4	41.5	42.0	42.3	41.9	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.8
Petroleum and coal products	42.9	44.4	43.5	44.3	43.0	43.3	43.4	44.3	43.2	44.3
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	42.1	41.1	41.2	41.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	37.1	37.6	37.6	37.9	36.9	37.3	37.8	37.9	37.6	37.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.9	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.7
Wholesale trade	38.9	38.7	38.7	39.1	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.8
Retail trade	30.5	29.4	29.3	29.9	29.9	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.7	36.3	36.2	36.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.9	32.8	32.6	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.7	32.9

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing, to construction workers in construction, and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Dec. 1984	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985 p	Dec. 1985 p	Dec. 1984	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985 p	Dec. 1985 p
Total private	$8.46	$8.65	$8.68	$8.73	$300.33	$303.62	$302.93	$309.04
Seasonally adjusted	8.47	8.64	8.67	8.75	298.14	303.26	303.45	307.13
Mining	11.70	11.95	12.00	12.13	515.97	516.24	519.60	533.72
Construction	12.26	12.36	12.29	12.39	460.98	472.15	448.96	458.43
Manufacturing	9.40	9.54	9.61	9.71	387.28	388.28	393.05	403.94
Durable goods	9.96	10.14	10.21	10.31	419.32	418.78	423.72	437.14
Lumber and wood products	8.09	8.29	8.27	8.24	321.98	334.92	327.49	330.42
Furniture and fixtures	6.99	7.31	7.34	7.41	283.79	292.40	292.87	303.07
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.68	9.86	9.90	9.93	404.62	418.06	414.81	417.06
Primary metal industries	11.49	11.64	11.80	11.78	477.98	481.90	493.24	505.36
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	12.95	13.34	13.45	13.45	516.71	545.61	558.18	574.32
Fabricated metal products	9.58	9.68	9.72	9.87	405.23	401.72	404.35	421.45
Machinery, except electrical	10.16	10.41	10.48	10.60	434.85	430.97	438.06	454.74
Electrical and electronic equipment	9.32	9.56	9.61	9.67	389.58	388.14	396.89	406.14
Transportation equipment	12.62	12.77	12.82	13.01	554.02	545.28	551.26	572.44
Motor vehicles and equipment	13.27	13.46	13.54	13.80	597.15	586.86	590.34	623.76
Instruments and related products	9.03	9.27	9.30	9.35	382.87	377.29	384.09	401.12
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.44	285.68	294.19	293.93	301.32
Nondurable goods	8.55	8.69	8.75	8.84	342.00	346.73	350.00	358.90
Food and kindred products	8.45	8.49	8.59	8.69	342.23	343.00	345.32	353.68
Tobacco manufactures	11.17	11.45	12.07	12.28	433.40	448.84	438.14	455.59
Textile mill products	6.57	6.76	6.80	6.85	238.86	276.48	280.84	286.33
Apparel and other textile products	5.68	5.73	5.75	5.78	206.75	210.86	212.18	216.17
Paper and allied products	10.66	10.91	10.98	11.04	466.91	472.40	476.53	490.18
Printing and publishing	9.57	9.75	9.80	9.87	366.53	369.53	373.38	383.94
Chemicals and allied products	11.34	11.72	11.82	11.94	480.82	486.38	496.44	505.06
Petroleum and coal products	13.62	13.97	14.02	14.23	584.30	620.27	609.87	630.39
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.44	8.53	8.61	8.70	355.32	350.58	354.73	363.66
Leather and leather products	5.80	5.76	5.83	5.81	215.18	216.58	219.21	220.20
Transportation and public utilities	11.28	11.46	11.56	11.60	445.56	452.67	456.62	462.84
Wholesale trade	9.13	9.25	9.33	9.44	357.49	357.98	361.07	369.10
Retail trade	5.89	5.97	6.00	5.99	179.65	175.52	175.80	179.10
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.78	8.00	8.09	8.19	285.53	290.40	292.86	301.39
Services	7.84	8.04	8.11	8.20	297.94	263.71	264.39	269.78

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Dec. 1984	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985p	Dec. 1985p	Percent change from: Dec. 1984–Dec. 1985	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985p	Dec. 1985p	Percent change from: Nov. 1985–Dec. 1985
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	163.5	166.5	167.3	168.5	3.1	163.4	165.7	166.7	166.4	167.1	168.4	0.8
Constant (1977) dollars[2]	95.0	94.1	94.1	N.A.	(2)	94.9	94.3	94.7	94.3	94.1	N.A.	(3)
Mining	176.9	178.7	179.8	181.2	2.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	149.2	151.2	148.8	150.6	.9	148.9	149.4	150.0	149.4	148.6	150.1	1.0
Manufacturing	165.8	169.3	170.2	171.1	3.2	165.4	169.3	169.1	169.4	170.1	170.7	.3
Transportation and public utilities	164.7	167.5	168.9	169.7	3.0	164.1	166.1	167.3	167.0	167.7	169.0	.8
Wholesale trade	169.8	171.0	172.4	174.3	2.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	154.4	156.4	156.8	156.9	1.6	155.6	155.8	157.2	156.7	157.2	158.1	.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	168.6	173.0	174.6	176.9	4.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	166.9	171.1	172.4	174.4	4.5	166.7	169.6	171.5	171.1	172.1	174.2	1.2

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is -.5 percent from November 1984 to November 1985, the latest month available.
3 Percent changes is -.1 percent from October 1985 to November 1985, the latest month available.
4 These series are not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

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Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Dec. 1984	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985 p	Dec. 1985 p	Dec. 1984	Aug. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985 p	Dec. 1985 p
Total	116.6	118.5	118.1	119.8	115.0	116.7	117.0	117.4	117.5	118.3
Goods-producing	100.4	102.1	100.6	101.0	99.9	99.1	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.5
Mining	113.6	110.5	110.3	110.8	112.1	110.5	110.4	109.7	109.5	109.5
Construction	117.0	138.0	128.6	123.2	119.4	124.8	127.1	127.7	125.9	125.6
Manufacturing	96.6	94.8	94.7	96.2	95.5	93.5	93.3	93.8	94.0	95.2
Durable goods	96.8	93.1	93.3	95.0	95.4	92.6	92.0	92.6	92.7	93.7
Lumber and wood products	94.0	99.8	96.1	95.9	96.8	95.8	96.0	97.8	97.9	98.8
Furniture and fixtures	109.6	106.9	107.1	109.8	106.0	104.7	104.2	104.4	104.7	106.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	86.3	91.1	89.1	86.8	87.8	87.8	87.6	88.0	87.4	88.4
Primary metal industries	68.9	65.2	66.3	67.6	69.3	66.0	65.5	66.5	67.0	68.1
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	53.9	51.0	53.4	55.1	55.0	52.7	52.2	53.3	55.4	56.2
Fabricated metal products	94.8	92.5	92.1	94.1	92.9	91.3	91.5	91.6	91.3	91.9
Machinery, except electrical	98.3	90.1	90.8	93.2	95.6	91.5	90.5	90.9	90.5	91.0
Electrical and electronic equipment	114.8	104.3	105.6	107.8	112.7	105.1	103.4	103.8	104.8	105.8
Transportation equipment	100.7	98.8	100.0	102.5	97.6	98.5	97.8	98.9	98.9	99.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	96.1	91.8	91.1	94.9	94.0	91.5	89.9	91.9	90.9	92.0
Instruments and related products	111.4	103.4	106.2	110.9	109.6	104.5	104.2	103.7	105.3	108.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	85.4	86.3	84.9	83.4	84.8	81.7	81.9	82.1	81.4	82.7
Nondurable goods	96.2	97.2	96.8	97.9	95.7	94.9	95.3	95.7	95.9	97.4
Food and kindred products	97.9	103.8	100.4	100.2	98.0	98.5	98.8	99.0	98.3	100.4
Tobacco manufactures	95.2	97.4	85.4	84.3	89.9	81.8	83.8	85.0	79.7	79.1
Textile mill products	76.8	77.6	78.3	79.1	76.4	75.2	76.4	76.7	77.6	78.7
Apparel and other textile products	89.7	90.3	90.5	91.0	90.4	87.9	88.6	88.9	89.7	91.7
Paper and allied products	101.1	100.9	101.9	104.6	99.7	100.1	100.1	100.8	101.5	103.3
Printing and publishing	121.9	122.8	124.7	128.0	118.8	122.8	122.8	122.7	123.1	125.2
Chemicals and allied products	95.5	92.6	92.8	93.6	94.7	93.3	93.0	93.3	92.9	93.0
Petroleum and coal products	82.8	83.6	81.7	82.7	85.1	83.4	80.5	82.1	80.9	84.5
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	113.3	111.1	111.4	113.4	112.7	108.6	109.1	110.4	111.6	112.6
Leather and leather products	68.4	69.1	68.6	68.0	68.6	67.1	68.0	68.2	67.1	68.3
Service-producing	125.5	127.6	127.7	130.2	123.4	126.4	126.8	127.2	127.4	128.1
Transportation and public utilities	107.6	110.3	109.8	111.3	106.5	108.1	108.7	109.0	109.1	110.2
Wholesale trade	118.4	121.9	121.6	122.9	117.3	120.0	120.5	120.6	120.8	121.7
Retail trade	123.1	118.3	119.5	124.5	116.0	118.0	118.1	118.2	118.2	117.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	126.7	130.2	130.4	132.9	126.7	129.5	130.8	130.6	131.3	133.2
Services	136.1	142.9	142.4	143.5	137.0	141.4	141.8	142.9	142.8	144.4

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1983.....	52.2	45.9	59.7	70.0	68.9	63.0	72.7	69.5	73.2	74.1	66.8	68.9
	1984.....	67.3	72.7	66.8	67.3	60.5	64.3	65.7	58.1	48.4	66.5	55.1	63.5
	1985.....	57.6	50.3	55.9	44.6	50.3	47.0	54.9	56.8	45.7	63.5	p60.5	p54.6
Over 3-month span	1983.....	46.2	53.2	63.0	73.5	71.9	73.8	72.7	80.3	80.8	78.6	74.6	74.3
	1984.....	78.1	75.9	77.6	68.9	69.7	67.0	65.4	60.3	60.0	56.5	67.0	60.0
	1985.....	58.6	54.1	46.8	45.9	44.1	49.7	50.5	49.2	53.8	p53.0	p66.5	
Over 6-month span	1983.....	50.0	62.4	65.7	67.8	74.3	78.4	79.7	79.5	78.9	79.2	79.7	78.4
	1984.....	79.2	77.8	77.3	75.4	69.2	64.9	63.2	64.1	67.0	59.7	57.6	60.3
	1985.....	52.2	49.5	44.3	44.6	44.3	42.4	46.8	p50.5	p54.9			
Over 12-month span	1983.....	48.6	55.1	61.4	68.6	72.4	75.1	77.0	79.7	78.4	80.8	81.6	81.1
	1984.....	81.9	78.4	76.8	75.1	72.7	73.0	70.0	65.7	63.5	60.5	56.2	51.9
	1985.....	50.8	48.4	49.5	47.3	p45.1	p48.1						

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JANUARY 1986

Employment rose in January and unemployment declined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The overall unemployment rate fell from 6.8 to 6.6 percent, and the rate for civilian workers dropped from 6.9 to 6.7 percent.

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs--as measured by the monthly survey of business establishments--rose by 565,000 in January, after seasonal adjustment, to 99.6 million. Civilian employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by about 400,000 over the month, after allowance is made for the effect of technical changes introduced in January in the procedure used for developing survey estimates. (See note on page 4.) The proportion of the civilian population with jobs rose to a record 60.6 percent.

Unemployment (Household Survey Data)

The number of unemployed persons edged down in January to 7.8 million, after seasonal adjustment, and the civilian unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage point to 6.7 percent. Both measures have shown gradual improvement since last summer. The rate was at its lowest level since March of 1980. Jobless rates declined for adult men and whites over the month (both falling from 5.9 to 5.7 percent), while rates for adult women (6.1 percent), teenagers (18.4 percent), blacks (14.4 percent), Hispanics (10.1 percent), and most other worker groups were little changed from December. (See tables A-2 and A-3.)

The number of unemployed persons who had been seeking work for 27 weeks or longer--the very long-term unemployed--declined by 130,000 in January to 1.1 million. This group accounted for 14 percent of the jobless total. There was little change in either mean or median duration of joblessness, however. Among the reasons for unemployment categories, there were declines in the number of other job losers (those who do not expect recall) and labor force reentrants; these were offset partly by an increase in unemployment among job leavers. (See tables A-7 and A-8.)

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Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

After adjusting for the effect of the revised population estimates, civilian employment rose by 400,000 in January to 109.0 million, seasonally adjusted. (Employment normally falls markedly in January, and this year

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages		Monthly data			Dec.-Jan. change
	1985		1985		1986	
	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA						
	Thousands of persons					
Labor force 1/	117,189	117,858	117,832	117,927	118,477	(2)
Total employment 1/	108,921	109,696	109,671	109,904	110,646	(2)
Civilian labor force	115,468	116,158	116,130	116,229	116,786	(2)
Civilian employment	107,200	107,996	107,969	108,206	108,955	(2)
Unemployment	8,268	8,162	8,161	8,023	7,831	(2)
Not in labor force	62,946	62,783	62,810	62,883	62,885	(2)
Discouraged workers	1,246	1,187	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force					
Unemployment rates:						
All workers 1/	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	-0.2
All civilian workers	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7	-.2
Adult men	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	-.2
Adult women	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	-.1
Teenagers	18.3	19.0	18.4	18.8	18.4	-.4
White	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.7	-.2
Black	14.8	15.1	15.6	14.9	14.4	-.5
Hispanic origin 3/	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.1	-.3
ESTABLISHMENT DATA						
	Thousands of jobs					
Nonfarm payroll employment	97,967	p98,810	98,801	p99,069	p99,635	p566
Goods-producing	24,986	p25,095	25,089	p25,145	p25,335	p190
Service-producing	72,981	p73,715	73,712	p73,924	p74,300	p376
	Hours of work					
Average weekly hours:						
Total private nonfarm	35.1	p35.1	35.0	p35.1	p35.1	p0
Manufacturing	40.5	p40.8	40.7	p41.0	p40.9	p-0.1
Manufacturing overtime	3.3	p3.5	3.4	p3.6	p3.5	p-.1

1/ Includes the resident Armed Forces.
2/ Change not shown due to the effect of population adjustments. See note on page 4 for changes based on revised estimates.
3/ Data for 1985 and earlier years have been revised.
N.A.=not available.
p=preliminary.

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the decline was considerably less than usual, resulting in the large seasonally adjusted increase.) The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the civilian population with jobs--reached a record 60.6 percent in January, as there was a sharp increase in the ratio for men.

The civilian labor force stood at 116.8 million in January, not much different from the December level after allowance is made for the change in the estimation procedure. Over the year, the labor force grew by approximately 1.6 million (again, after adjustment).

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Total nonagricultural payroll employment increased by 565,000 in January to 99.6 million, after seasonal adjustment. The January job count was 3.1 million above its year-earlier level. (See table B-1.)

In the service-producing sector, there were especially large seasonally adjusted increases in retail trade and services. Employment in retail trade, which had shown comparatively limited growth during the Christmas buying season, did not show as large a decline as usual in January and, after seasonal adjustment, rose by 205,000. The over-the-year increase, which is not affected by seasonality, totaled more than 800,000. Services continued its pattern of strong job growth with an additional 115,000 jobs in January; the over-the-year gain in this industry was a very robust 1.1 million. Elsewhere in the sector, there were over-the-month increases in transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

In the goods-producing sector, construction employment did not experience as large a decline as it usually does in January. Buoyed by mild weather and strength in the housing industry, construction jobs rose by 155,000 to 4.9 million, seasonally adjusted. This development followed several months of little change. Mining employment was about unchanged in January.

Manufacturing jobs edged up in January, following increases in each of the prior 3 months. At 19.5 million, manufacturing employment was 135,000 less than the previous year's level, as there had been substantial declines between January and September 1985. This January, there were small over-the-month employment increases among many of the individual manufacturing industries.

Weekly Hours (Establishment Survey Data)

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls remained at 35.1 hours in January, after seasonal adjustment. Weekly hours in manufacturing edged down 0.1 hour to 40.9 hours, still a very high level. Factory overtime also decreased 0.1 hour, to 3.5 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on nonagricultural payrolls rose 0.8 percent to 119.0 (1977=100),

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after seasonal adjustment. Following continuous advances since September, the manufacturing index was little changed in January. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings (Establishment Survey Data)

Average hourly and weekly earnings declined 0.7 percent in January, seasonally adjusted. Prior to seasonal adjustment, average hourly earnings rose 2 cents to $8.74, while weekly earnings were down $4.54 to $303.28, a reflection of a drop in the workweek which is typical for this time of year. Over the past year, hourly earnings have risen 24 cents and weekly earnings $8.33. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index (Establishment Survey Data)

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 167.7 (1977=100) in January, seasonally adjusted, a decrease of 0.4 percent from December. For the 12 months ended in January, the increase was 2.9 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in manufacturing overtime and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI decreased 0.5 percent during the 12-month period ended in December. (See table B-4.)

Changes in Household Data Series

Beginning with data for January 1986, revised population estimates used as controls for the household survey have been introduced. The revised procedure reflects estimates since 1980 of undocumented immigration (largely Hispanic) and emigration. This adjustment results in higher, more accurate levels for January, but it produces a break in series with data for prior periods. The effect of this change for the overall population was less than half of 1 percent. If revised population controls were applied to December data, the December-January increase would be 169,000 for the labor force and 397,000 for the employed. The level of unemployment would decline by 228,000. The unemployment rate is not affected by the change.

The revised procedure raises the levels of Hispanic labor force and employment counts by about 4 percent. Because of this large magnitude, BLS is revising data for this group, to the extent possible, back to January 1980. All Hispanic data in this release already have been revised.

The changes and their effect on estimates of labor force characteristics are described in "Changes in the Estimation Procedure in the Current Population Survey Beginning in January 1986," to appear in the February 1986 issue of Employment and Earnings.

The Employment Situation for February 1986 will be released on Friday, March 7, at 8:30 A.M. (EST).

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Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 59,500 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes over 200,000 establishments employing over 35 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions, and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are also included in the employed total.

People are classified as *unemployed,* regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

The *labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the labor force (civilian plus the resident Armed Forces). Table A-5 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1 and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The overall unemployment rate is U-5a, while U-5b represents the same measure with a civilian labor force base.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

— The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, private household workers, and members of the resident Armed Forces;

— The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

— The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

— The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over the course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

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Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted civilian employment components, plus the resident Armed Forces total (not adjusted for seasonality), and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the overall unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. At the time the first half year's factors are calculated (upon availability of data for December), historical data for the previous 5-year period are subject to revision. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are approximately 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At approximately the 90-percent level of confidence—the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses—the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 328,000; for total unemployment it is 220,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are approximately 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .26 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.25 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings,* published each month by BLS. It is available for $4.50 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

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Table A-1. Employment status of the population, including Armed Forces in the United States, by sex

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status and sex	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1984	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
TOTAL									
Noninstitutional population[2]	179,081	180,810	181,361	179,081	180,304	180,470	180,642	180,810	181,361
Labor force[3]	115,172	117,478	117,122	116,451	117,522	117,814	117,832	117,927	118,477
Participation rate[4]	64.3	65.0	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.3	65.2	65.2	65.3
Total employed[3]	106,041	109,761	108,650	108,012	109,251	109,513	109,671	109,904	110,646
Employment-population ratio[5]	59.2	60.7	59.9	60.3	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.8	61.0
Resident Armed Forces	1,697	1,698	1,691	1,697	1,732	1,700	1,702	1,698	1,691
Civilian employed	104,344	108,063	106,959	106,315	107,519	107,813	107,969	108,206	108,955
Agriculture	2,838	2,809	2,819	3,319	3,017	3,058	3,070	3,151	3,299
Nonagricultural industries	101,514	105,254	104,140	102,996	104,502	104,755	104,899	105,055	105,655
Unemployed	9,131	7,717	8,472	8,439	8,271	8,301	8,161	8,023	7,831
Unemployment rate[6]	7.9	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6
Not in labor force	63,909	63,332	64,239	62,630	62,782	62,656	62,810	62,883	62,885
Men, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	85,629	86,459	86,882	85,629	86,217	86,293	86,374	86,459	86,882
Labor force[3]	64,914	65,698	65,833	65,737	66,074	66,227	66,176	66,139	66,679
Participation rate[4]	75.8	76.0	75.8	76.8	76.6	76.7	76.6	76.5	76.7
Total employed[3]	59,709	61,324	61,023	61,163	61,629	61,656	61,731	61,793	62,458
Employment-population ratio[5]	69.7	70.9	70.2	71.4	71.5	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.9
Resident Armed Forces	1,549	1,549	1,539	1,549	1,580	1,551	1,552	1,549	1,539
Civilian employed	58,160	59,775	59,484	59,614	60,049	60,105	60,179	60,244	60,919
Unemployed	5,205	4,374	4,810	4,574	4,445	4,571	4,445	4,346	4,221
Unemployment rate[6]	8.0	6.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.3
Women, 16 years and over									
Noninstitutional population[2]	93,452	94,351	94,479	93,452	94,087	94,177	94,266	94,351	94,479
Labor force[3]	50,258	51,780	51,289	50,714	51,448	51,587	51,655	51,788	51,797
Participation rate[4]	53.8	54.9	54.3	54.3	54.7	54.8	54.8	54.9	54.8
Total employed[3]	46,332	48,437	47,627	46,849	47,622	47,857	47,939	48,111	48,187
Employment-population ratio[5]	49.6	51.3	50.4	50.1	50.6	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.0
Resident Armed Forces	148	149	152	148	152	149	149	149	152
Civilian employed	46,184	48,288	47,475	46,701	47,470	47,708	47,790	47,962	48,035
Unemployed	3,926	3,344	3,663	3,865	3,826	3,730	3,716	3,677	3,610
Unemployment rate[6]	7.8	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States.

[3] Labor force as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[4] Total employment as a percent of the noninstitutional population.

[5] Unemployment as a percent of the labor force (including the resident Armed Forces).

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Table A-2. Employment status of the civilian population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
TOTAL									
Civilian noninstitutional population	177,384	179,112	179,670	177,384	178,572	178,770	178,940	179,112	179,670
Civilian labor force	113,475	115,780	115,431	114,754	115,790	116,114	116,130	116,229	116,786
Participation rate	64.0	64.6	64.2	64.7	64.8	65.0	64.9	64.9	65.0
Employed	104,344	108,063	106,959	106,315	107,519	107,813	107,969	108,205	108,955
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.8	60.3	59.5	59.9	60.2	60.3	60.3	60.4	60.6
Unemployed	9,131	7,717	8,472	8,439	8,271	8,301	8,161	8,023	7,831
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.7	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	76,760	77,651	78,101	76,760	77,389	77,498	77,566	77,651	78,101
Civilian labor force	59,574	60,379	60,734	59,997	60,407	60,526	60,553	60,548	61,212
Participation rate	77.6	77.8	77.8	78.2	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.0	78.4
Employed	55,183	56,747	56,645	56,231	56,751	56,849	56,897	56,982	57,706
Employment-population ratio[2]	71.9	73.1	72.5	73.3	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.9
Agriculture	2,173	2,115	2,119	2,409	2,171	2,188	2,210	2,278	2,349
Nonagricultural industries	53,010	54,652	54,526	53,822	54,580	54,661	54,687	54,704	55,356
Unemployed	4,391	3,612	4,089	3,766	3,656	3,677	3,656	3,566	3,507
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.0	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian noninstitutional population	86,015	86,988	87,112	86,015	86,727	86,810	86,901	86,988	87,112
Civilian labor force	46,625	48,030	47,715	46,753	47,558	47,663	47,713	47,870	47,895
Participation rate	54.2	55.2	54.8	54.4	54.8	54.9	54.9	55.0	55.0
Employed	43,322	45,274	44,666	43,593	44,363	44,609	44,656	44,882	44,980
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.4	52.0	51.3	50.7	51.2	51.4	51.4	51.6	51.6
Agriculture	476	521	555	593	557	609	591	597	696
Nonagricultural industries	42,846	44,752	44,107	43,000	43,806	44,000	44,065	44,285	44,284
Unemployed	3,303	2,757	3,049	3,160	3,195	3,054	3,057	2,988	2,915
Unemployment rate	7.1	5.7	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,610	14,474	14,458	14,610	14,456	14,463	14,472	14,474	14,458
Civilian labor force	7,277	7,370	6,982	8,004	7,825	7,925	7,864	7,811	7,678
Participation rate	49.8	50.9	48.3	54.8	54.1	54.8	54.3	54.0	53.1
Employed	5,840	6,022	5,648	6,491	6,405	6,355	6,416	6,342	6,269
Employment-population ratio[2]	40.0	41.6	39.1	44.4	44.3	43.9	44.3	43.8	43.4
Agriculture	181	172	142	317	289	261	269	276	254
Nonagricultural industries	5,659	5,850	5,506	6,174	6,116	6,094	6,147	6,066	6,015
Unemployed	1,437	1,349	1,334	1,513	1,420	1,570	1,448	1,469	1,409
Unemployment rate	19.7	18.3	19.1	18.9	18.1	19.8	18.4	18.8	18.4

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

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Table A-3. Employment status of the civilian population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,103	154,327	154,784	153,103	153,938	154,082	154,203	154,327	154,784
Civilian labor force	98,333	100,090	99,885	99,358	100,179	100,533	100,478	100,533	100,961
Participation rate	64.2	64.9	64.5	64.9	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.1	65.2
Employed	91,290	94,385	93,421	93,040	94,055	94,369	94,507	94,585	95,165
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.6	61.2	60.4	60.8	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.3	61.5
Unemployed	7,044	5,704	6,464	6,318	6,124	6,164	5,971	5,948	5,796
Unemployment rate	7.2	5.7	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	52,332	52,902	53,214	52,674	52,983	53,105	53,125	53,097	53,603
Participation rate	78.0	78.1	78.1	78.5	78.5	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.7
Employed	48,862	50,169	50,027	49,778	50,207	50,339	50,380	50,408	50,944
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.9	74.1	73.5	74.2	74.4	74.5	74.5	74.4	74.8
Unemployed	3,470	2,733	3,188	2,896	2,776	2,766	2,745	2,689	2,659
Unemployment rate	6.6	5.2	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	39,666	40,789	40,606	39,745	40,403	40,549	40,538	40,659	40,691
Participation rate	53.6	54.6	54.3	53.7	54.2	54.3	54.3	54.4	54.4
Employed	37,178	38,795	38,315	37,413	38,096	38,317	38,366	38,475	38,546
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.2	51.9	51.2	50.5	51.1	51.3	51.4	51.5	51.5
Unemployed	2,487	1,994	2,291	2,332	2,307	2,232	2,172	2,184	2,145
Unemployment rate	6.3	4.9	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	6,336	6,399	6,065	6,939	6,793	6,879	6,815	6,777	6,667
Participation rate	52.8	53.9	51.1	57.9	57.3	58.0	57.4	57.1	56.2
Employed	5,250	5,422	5,080	5,849	5,752	5,713	5,761	5,702	5,675
Employment-population ratio[2]	43.8	45.7	42.8	48.8	48.5	48.2	48.6	48.1	47.8
Unemployed	1,086	977	985	1,090	1,041	1,166	1,054	1,075	992
Unemployment rate	17.1	15.3	16.2	15.7	15.3	17.0	15.5	15.9	14.9
Men	18.8	17.1	17.3	16.1	16.2	18.5	15.8	16.2	14.7
Women	15.4	13.3	15.1	15.3	14.4	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.1
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,518	19,819	19,837	19,518	19,728	19,761	19,790	19,819	19,837
Civilian labor force	12,062	12,445	12,296	12,305	12,378	12,412	12,457	12,522	12,548
Participation rate	61.8	62.8	62.0	63.0	62.7	62.8	62.9	63.2	63.3
Employed	10,255	10,681	10,531	10,451	10,500	10,566	10,518	10,657	10,737
Employment-population ratio[2]	52.5	53.9	53.1	53.5	53.2	53.5	53.1	53.8	54.1
Unemployed	1,807	1,764	1,765	1,854	1,878	1,846	1,939	1,865	1,810
Unemployment rate	15.0	14.2	14.4	15.1	15.2	14.9	15.6	14.9	14.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,638	5,796	5,819	5,702	5,788	5,778	5,772	5,797	5,887
Participation rate	73.6	74.2	74.3	74.4	74.6	74.3	74.1	74.2	75.1
Employed	4,864	5,044	5,039	4,964	5,019	4,987	4,983	5,035	5,142
Employment-population ratio[2]	63.5	64.6	64.3	64.8	64.7	64.1	63.9	64.5	65.6
Unemployed	774	752	779	738	769	791	789	762	745
Unemployment rate	13.7	13.0	13.4	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.7	13.1	12.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,650	5,835	5,704	5,707	5,724	5,727	5,810	5,835	5,762
Participation rate	58.4	59.2	57.8	58.9	58.3	58.3	59.0	59.2	58.4
Employed	4,932	5,169	5,038	4,963	4,951	5,032	5,017	5,102	5,074
Employment-population ratio[2]	50.9	52.4	51.1	51.3	50.5	51.2	50.9	51.7	51.5
Unemployed	718	667	666	744	773	695	793	733	689
Unemployment rate	12.7	11.4	11.7	13.0	13.5	12.1	13.6	12.6	12.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years									
Civilian labor force	774	814	773	896	866	907	875	890	898
Participation rate	35.6	37.9	36.1	41.2	40.2	42.2	40.7	41.5	42.0
Employed	458	469	454	524	530	547	518	520	522
Employment-population ratio[2]	21.0	21.8	21.2	24.1	24.6	25.4	24.1	24.2	24.4
Unemployed	315	345	319	372	336	360	357	370	376
Unemployment rate	40.8	42.4	41.3	41.5	38.8	39.7	40.8	41.6	41.9
Men	44.9	43.4	42.4	43.9	41.1	41.0	45.2	41.0	41.3
Women	36.2	41.2	40.2	38.9	36.1	38.2	36.0	42.3	42.4
HISPANIC ORIGIN[3]									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,716	12,111	12,148	11,716	12,004	12,040	12,075	12,111	12,148
Civilian labor force	7,415	7,694	7,688	7,506	7,844	7,854	7,782	7,772	7,787
Participation rate	63.3	63.5	63.3	64.1	65.3	65.2	64.4	64.2	64.1
Employed	6,554	6,923	6,830	6,713	7,026	6,982	6,953	6,962	6,998
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.9	57.2	56.2	57.3	58.5	58.0	57.6	57.5	57.6
Unemployed	861	772	857	793	818	872	829	810	789
Unemployment rate	11.6	10.0	11.2	10.6	10.4	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.1

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

[3] Data for 1985 and earlier years have been revised.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table A-4. Selected employment indicators

(Numbers in thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
CHARACTERISTIC									
Civilian employed, 16 years and over	104,344	108,063	106,959	106,315	107,519	107,813	107,969	108,206	108,955
Married men, spouse present	38,849	39,194	39,060	39,402	39,103	39,272	39,314	39,278	39,615
Married women, spouse present	25,808	27,242	26,769	25,970	26,531	26,702	26,721	26,804	26,958
Women who maintain families	5,545	5,659	5,679	5,567	5,556	5,514	5,605	5,693	5,702
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER									
Agriculture:									
Wage and salary workers	1,267	1,336	1,325	1,598	1,438	1,465	1,537	1,572	1,673
Self-employed workers	1,401	1,341	1,374	1,523	1,414	1,436	1,361	1,409	1,492
Unpaid family workers	163	131	120	222	179	172	158	164	163
Nonagricultural industries:									
Wage and salary workers	93,555	97,160	96,327	95,086	96,546	96,530	96,676	96,921	97,911
Government	15,848	16,315	16,434	15,820	16,145	16,213	16,157	16,194	16,418
Private industries	77,707	80,844	79,893	79,266	80,401	80,317	80,519	80,727	81,494
Private households	1,235	1,122	1,134	1,364	1,266	1,271	1,197	1,131	1,256
Other industries	76,472	79,722	78,759	77,902	79,135	79,046	79,322	79,596	80,238
Self-employed workers	7,643	7,837	7,555	7,753	7,846	7,991	8,013	7,903	7,655
Unpaid family workers	316	257	257	336	266	248	249	250	273
PERSONS AT WORK PART TIME[1]									
All industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,690	5,402	5,593	5,638	5,554	5,475	5,498	5,494	5,543
Slack work	2,798	2,424	2,674	2,473	2,433	2,251	2,306	2,303	2,364
Could only find part-time work	2,583	2,718	2,638	2,830	2,815	2,897	2,883	2,864	2,883
Voluntary part time	13,529	14,587	14,139	13,343	13,496	13,713	13,665	13,556	13,958
Nonagricultural industries:									
Part time for economic reasons	5,486	5,172	5,370	5,392	5,299	5,241	5,295	5,294	5,275
Slack work	2,639	2,256	2,511	2,320	2,292	2,115	2,196	2,195	2,208
Could only find part-time work	2,540	2,655	2,582	2,735	2,730	2,801	2,784	2,760	2,776
Voluntary part time	13,131	14,204	13,710	12,859	13,053	13,277	13,154	13,122	13,441

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-5. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1984	1985				1985		1986
	IV	I	II	III	IV	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4
U-5a Total unemployed as a percent of the labor force, including the resident Armed Forces	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6
U-5b Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.7
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A = not available.

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Table A-6. Selected unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
CHARACTERISTIC									
Total, 16 years and over	8,439	8,023	7,831	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7
Men, 16 years and over	4,574	4,346	4,221	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5
Men, 20 years and over	3,766	3,566	3,507	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,865	3,677	3,610	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
Women, 20 years and over	3,160	2,988	2,915	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	1,513	1,469	1,489	18.9	18.1	19.8	18.4	18.8	18.4
Married men, spouse present	1,859	1,749	1,776	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Married women, spouse present	1,578	1,492	1,437	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.1
Women who maintain families	631	592	629	10.2	11.3	10.4	10.0	9.4	9.9
Full-time workers	6,920	6,583	6,435	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.4
Part-time workers	1,511	1,478	1,390	9.3	9.3	9.6	8.8	9.0	8.6
Labor force time lost[2]	--	--	--	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6
INDUSTRY									
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers	6,239	6,018	5,876	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7
Mining	100	104	112	10.3	8.9	7.7	7.3	10.3	10.9
Construction	791	752	802	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.4	12.6	12.9
Manufacturing	1,686	1,590	1,561	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.0
Durable goods	970	957	930	7.2	7.7	7.3	7.6	7.3	7.0
Nondurable goods	716	633	631	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.1
Transportation and public utilities	305	315	264	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	1,693	1,690	1,581	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.2
Finance and service industries	1,644	1,567	1,557	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2
Government workers	678	645	581	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.4
Agricultural wage and salary workers	292	187	204	15.4	13.3	12.9	12.5	10.6	10.9

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

[2] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

Table A-7. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
DURATION									
Less than 5 weeks	3,995	3,053	3,645	3,627	3,484	3,430	3,465	3,374	3,311
5 to 14 weeks	2,720	2,577	2,617	2,540	2,582	2,536	2,448	2,460	2,441
15 weeks and over	2,416	2,088	2,210	2,247	2,307	2,277	2,265	2,188	2,056
15 to 26 weeks	1,059	943	1,087	932	1,035	1,057	894	973	969
27 weeks and over	1,357	1,145	1,122	1,315	1,272	1,220	1,311	1,215	1,087
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	15.3	15.5	14.4	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.7	15.4	14.9
Median duration, in weeks	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	43.7	39.6	43.0	43.1	42.0	41.4	42.7	42.1	42.4
5 to 14 weeks	29.8	33.4	30.9	30.2	30.2	30.8	30.2	30.7	31.3
15 weeks and over	26.5	27.1	26.1	26.7	27.8	27.6	27.2	27.3	26.3
15 to 26 weeks	11.6	12.2	12.8	11.1	12.5	12.8	11.0	12.1	12.4
27 weeks and over	14.9	14.8	13.2	15.6	15.3	14.8	14.1	15.1	13.9

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Table A-8. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED									
Job losers	5,033	4,063	4,452	4,271	4,142	4,040	4,081	3,933	3,776
On layoff	1,652	1,190	1,579	1,216	1,167	1,161	1,175	1,132	1,163
Other job losers	3,381	2,873	2,873	3,055	2,975	2,879	2,906	2,801	2,613
Job leavers	917	813	1,041	877	852	911	808	876	996
Reentrants	2,300	2,010	2,120	2,240	2,335	2,237	2,226	2,225	2,066
New entrants	881	832	861	1,045	918	1,045	1,055	1,033	1,025
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	55.1	52.6	52.5	50.6	50.2	49.1	50.0	48.8	48.0
On layoff	18.1	15.4	18.6	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.4	14.0	14.8
Other job losers	37.0	37.2	33.9	36.2	36.1	35.0	35.6	34.7	33.2
Job leavers	10.0	10.5	12.3	10.4	10.3	11.1	9.9	10.9	12.7
Reentrants	25.2	26.0	25.0	26.6	28.3	27.2	27.2	27.6	26.3
New entrants	9.7	10.8	10.2	12.4	11.1	12.7	12.9	12.8	13.0
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE									
Job losers	4.5	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2
Job leavers	.8	.7	.9	.8	.7	.8	.7	.8	.9
Reentrants	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
New entrants	.8	.7	.7	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9

Table A-9. Unemployed persons by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)			Unemployment rates[1]					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
Total, 16 years and over	8,439	8,023	7,831	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.7
16 to 24 years	3,252	3,123	3,030	13.6	13.3	13.9	13.5	13.3	13.0
16 to 19 years	1,513	1,469	1,409	18.9	18.1	19.8	18.4	18.8	18.4
16 to 17 years	666	660	650	21.0	20.3	22.7	21.4	21.1	20.9
18 to 19 years	839	822	754	17.3	16.7	17.8	16.9	17.5	16.4
20 to 24 years	1,739	1,654	1,621	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.6	10.4
25 years and over	5,195	4,890	4,808	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1
25 to 54 years	4,578	4,301	4,248	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4
55 years and over	630	573	576	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9
Men, 16 years and over	4,574	4,346	4,221	7.1	6.9	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.5
16 to 24 years	1,754	1,649	1,568	13.9	13.8	14.6	13.9	13.5	12.8
16 to 19 years	808	780	714	19.3	19.3	21.5	19.4	19.3	18.2
16 to 17 years	353	355	331	21.3	20.7	24.0	20.9	21.6	20.9
18 to 19 years	457	435	387	18.0	18.3	19.9	18.7	18.0	16.2
20 to 24 years	946	869	854	11.3	11.0	11.1	11.2	10.4	10.3
25 years and over	2,828	2,694	2,660	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0
25 to 54 years	2,461	2,339	2,330	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
55 years and over	379	339	345	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9
Women, 16 years and over	3,865	3,677	3,610	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
16 to 24 years	1,498	1,474	1,462	13.2	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2
16 to 19 years	705	689	695	18.5	16.9	17.9	17.4	18.3	18.5
16 to 17 years	313	305	319	20.7	19.8	21.2	22.0	20.6	20.8
18 to 19 years	382	387	367	16.5	14.9	15.5	15.1	16.9	16.5
20 to 24 years	793	785	767	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.5
25 years and over	2,367	2,196	2,148	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3
25 to 54 years	2,117	1,962	1,918	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6
55 years and over	251	234	231	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.8

[1] Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force.

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Table A-10. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted[1]					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
Civilian noninstitutional population	24,282	24,785	24,886	24,282	24,633	24,688	24,736	24,785	24,886
Civilian labor force	15,142	15,690	15,546	15,428	15,559	15,594	15,660	15,731	15,851
Participation rate	62.4	63.3	62.5	63.5	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.5	63.7
Employed	13,055	13,677	13,538	13,319	13,423	13,488	13,452	13,617	13,820
Employment-population ratio[2]	53.8	55.2	54.4	54.9	54.5	54.6	54.4	54.9	55.5
Unemployed	2,087	2,013	2,008	2,109	2,136	2,106	2,208	2,114	2,031
Unemployment rate	13.8	12.8	12.9	13.7	13.7	13.5	14.1	13.4	12.8
Not in labor force	9,140	9,095	9,340	8,854	9,074	9,094	9,076	9,054	9,035

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Table A-11. Occupational status of the employed and unemployed, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Occupation	Civilian employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate	
	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986
Total, 16 years and over[1]	104,344	106,959	9,131	8,472	8.0	7.3
Managerial and professional specialty	25,311	26,396	673	609	2.6	2.3
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12,021	12,444	331	323	2.7	2.5
Professional specialty	13,290	13,952	342	286	2.5	2.0
Technical, sales, and administrative support	32,622	33,415	1,831	1,649	5.3	4.7
Technicians and related support	3,326	3,257	122	112	3.5	3.3
Sales occupations	12,388	12,697	777	706	5.9	5.3
Administrative support, including clerical	16,908	17,461	933	831	5.2	4.5
Service occupations	14,277	14,476	1,411	1,429	9.0	9.0
Private household	1,033	967	54	75	4.9	7.2
Protective service	1,682	1,783	76	104	4.3	5.5
Service, except private household and protective	11,561	11,726	1,281	1,251	10.0	9.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	12,770	12,936	1,289	1,175	9.2	8.3
Mechanics and repairers	4,345	4,265	287	247	6.2	5.5
Construction trades	4,429	4,634	719	619	14.0	11.8
Other precision production, craft, and repair	3,996	4,036	283	310	6.6	7.1
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,412	16,777	2,529	2,361	13.4	12.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	7,837	7,831	1,107	998	12.4	11.3
Transportation and material moving occupations	4,359	4,399	544	521	11.1	10.6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4,217	4,547	878	842	17.2	15.6
Construction laborers	530	605	263	228	33.1	27.4
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3,686	3,942	615	613	14.3	13.5
Farming, forestry, and fishing	2,953	2,960	456	318	13.4	9.7

[1] Persons with no previous work experience and those whose last job was in the Armed Forces are included in the unemployed total.

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Table A-12. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Jan. 1986
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS										
Total, 30 years and over	7,565	7,688	7,090	7,140	6,650	6,720	440	420	6.2	5.9
30 to 44 years	6,509	6,421	6,272	6,142	5,875	5,773	397	369	6.3	6.0
30 to 34 years	1,506	1,273	1,454	1,210	1,324	1,110	130	100	8.9	8.3
35 to 39 years	3,398	3,158	3,286	3,042	3,099	2,839	187	203	5.7	6.7
40 to 44 years	1,605	1,990	1,532	1,890	1,452	1,824	80	66	5.2	3.5
45 years and over	1,056	1,267	818	998	775	947	43	51	5.3	5.1
NONVETERANS										
Total, 30 to 44 years	16,791	17,914	15,903	16,911	14,903	15,918	1,000	993	6.3	5.9
30 to 34 years	7,740	8,252	7,350	7,801	6,828	7,333	522	468	7.1	6.0
35 to 39 years	4,774	5,465	4,524	5,169	4,272	4,875	252	294	5.6	5.7
40 to 44 years	4,277	4,197	4,029	3,941	3,803	3,710	226	231	5.6	5.9

NOTE: Male Vietnam-era veterans are men who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are men who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 30 to 44 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Data for 25- to 29-year-old veterans are no longer shown in this table because the group is rapidly disappearing (into the 30-34 age category) and the numbers remaining for some labor force categories are not large enough to warrant their continued publication.

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Table A 13. Employment status of the civilian population for eleven large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted[2]					
	Jan. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985	Jan. 1986
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population	19,384	19,771	19,806	19,384	19,663	19,700	19,736	19,771	19,806
Civilian labor force	12,910	12,923	12,951	12,930	12,932	13,070	12,944	12,951	12,966
Employed	11,875	12,113	12,102	11,987	11,983	12,076	12,056	12,086	12,211
Unemployed	1,036	810	849	943	949	994	888	865	755
Unemployment rate	8.0	6.3	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.9	6.7	5.8
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,788	9,017	9,038	8,788	8,954	8,975	8,996	9,017	9,038
Civilian labor force	5,295	5,391	5,344	5,339	5,320	5,336	5,359	5,380	5,392
Employed	4,950	5,091	5,043	5,007	4,988	5,078	5,069	5,081	5,095
Unemployed	346	300	301	332	332	258	290	299	297
Unemployment rate	6.5	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.2	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.5
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,630	8,658	8,660	8,630	8,649	8,652	8,655	8,658	8,660
Civilian labor force	5,629	5,659	5,629	5,666	5,671	5,720	5,674	5,685	5,666
Employed	5,074	5,187	5,143	5,159	5,143	5,182	5,135	5,187	5,228
Unemployed	554	472	486	507	528	538	539	498	438
Unemployment rate	9.8	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.5	8.8	7.7
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,532	4,566	4,569	4,532	4,557	4,560	4,563	4,566	4,569
Civilian labor force	3,012	3,061	3,039	3,039	3,057	3,039	3,037	3,060	3,068
Employed	2,874	2,943	2,916	2,931	2,940	2,922	2,909	2,936	2,975
Unemployed	137	118	123	108	117	117	128	124	93
Unemployment rate	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.0
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population	6,768	6,821	6,825	6,768	6,806	6,811	6,816	6,821	6,825
Civilian labor force	4,293	4,355	4,316	4,378	4,344	4,355	4,399	4,417	4,404
Employed	3,775	4,026	3,913	3,894	3,884	3,922	3,997	4,072	4,031
Unemployed	518	329	404	484	460	433	402	345	371
Unemployment rate	12.1	7.6	9.4	11.1	10.6	9.9	9.1	7.8	8.5
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population	5,866	5,916	5,920	5,866	5,901	5,907	5,911	5,916	5,920
Civilian labor force	3,775	3,845	3,848	3,815	3,872	3,834	3,895	3,886	3,888
Employed	3,522	3,637	3,584	3,586	3,671	3,614	3,663	3,661	3,649
Unemployed	253	208	264	229	201	240	232	225	239
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.4	6.9	6.0	5.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.1
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population	13,658	13,705	13,709	13,658	13,690	13,696	13,700	13,705	13,709
Civilian labor force	8,166	8,448	8,419	8,197	8,421	8,513	8,510	8,477	8,449
Employed	7,594	7,949	7,858	7,657	7,873	7,950	7,967	7,934	7,919
Unemployed	572	500	561	540	546	563	543	543	530
Unemployment rate	7.0	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.3
North Carolina									
Civilian noninstitutional population	4,614	4,692	4,699	4,614	4,670	4,678	4,685	4,692	4,699
Civilian labor force	2,995	3,191	3,147	3,046	3,156	3,182	3,195	3,215	3,198
Employed	2,782	3,057	2,961	2,842	3,007	3,040	3,048	3,067	3,020
Unemployed	213	134	186	204	149	142	147	148	178
Unemployment rate	7.1	4.2	5.9	6.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.6
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,051	8,080	8,083	8,051	8,071	8,073	8,077	8,080	8,083
Civilian labor force	5,009	5,156	5,121	5,111	5,154	5,154	5,181	5,186	5,226
Employed	4,556	4,721	4,647	4,667	4,678	4,688	4,723	4,749	4,758
Unemployed	452	436	474	444	476	466	458	437	468
Unemployment rate	9.0	8.5	9.3	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.4	9.0
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population	9,194	9,191	9,191	9,194	9,191	9,191	9,191	9,191	9,191
Civilian labor force	5,393	5,545	5,477	5,501	5,549	5,537	5,412	5,536	5,583
Employed	4,927	5,139	5,033	5,060	5,124	5,106	4,976	5,104	5,162
Unemployed	466	405	444	441	425	431	436	432	421
Unemployment rate	8.6	7.3	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.5
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,631	11,806	11,822	11,631	11,737	11,774	11,790	11,806	11,822
Civilian labor force	7,830	7,994	7,894	7,914	8,067	8,111	8,104	8,049	7,972
Employed	7,288	7,489	7,341	7,404	7,493	7,461	7,538	7,489	7,462
Unemployed	541	505	543	510	574	650	566	560	510
Unemployment rate	6.9	6.3	6.9	6.4	7.1	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.4

[1] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

[2] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: The not seasonally adjusted data for 1985 have been revised to reflect the latest 1985 population estimates for the States. These revised estimates were used to develop seasonally adjusted data for 1985 and seasonal factors to be used in 1986.

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ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985 p	Jan. 1986 p	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985 p	Jan. 1986 p
Total	95,034	99,590	99,712	98,170	96,419	98,217	98,559	93,801	99,069	99,635
Total private	78,942	82,827	82,983	81,703	80,319	81,765	82,073	82,317	82,557	83,157
Goods-producing	24,506	25,295	25,042	24,700	25,112	24,962	25,051	25,089	25,145	25,335
Mining	965	959	951	942	974	962	960	954	953	951
Oil and gas extraction	626.3	608.2	609.2	602.7	621	615	610	605	603	597
Construction	4,138	4,906	4,704	4,490	4,534	4,721	4,753	4,754	4,761	4,918
General building contractors	1,119.8	1,304.8	1,264.2	1,226.9	1,219	1,252	1,262	1,269	1,272	1,335
Manufacturing	19,403	19,430	19,387	19,268	19,604	19,279	19,338	19,381	19,431	19,466
Production workers	13,223	13,219	13,179	13,075	13,399	13,087	13,140	13,169	13,228	13,251
Durable goods	11,602	11,532	11,513	11,452	11,702	11,449	11,493	11,512	11,536	11,550
Production workers	7,759	7,655	7,634	7,581	7,843	7,586	7,627	7,636	7,658	7,666
Lumber and wood products	679.1	709.8	700.8	691.9	709	701	708	712	717	722
Furniture and fixtures	498.4	502.1	503.9	500.0	499	494	496	497	500	500
Stone, clay, and glass products	578.4	606.7	595.7	586.0	602	598	600	601	604	610
Primary metal industries	840.8	795.8	800.1	797.0	844	795	799	804	811	800
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	313.4	294.0	297.5	293.9	315	291	292	299	303	296
Fabricated metal products	1,475.6	1,472.2	1,464.3	1,451.5	1,486	1,462	1,465	1,466	1,463	1,462
Machinery, except electrical	2,223.4	2,134.9	2,136.5	2,131.4	2,228	2,143	2,143	2,137	2,132	2,136
Electrical and electronic equipment	2,247.3	2,182.3	2,184.7	2,186.7	2,252	2,175	2,179	2,180	2,185	2,191
Transportation equipment	1,964.9	2,021.2	2,027.4	2,019.0	1,974	1,986	2,008	2,017	2,023	2,027
Motor vehicles and equipment	879.4	871.4	876.7	868.9	891	861	872	868	874	879
Instruments and related products	721.1	724.0	725.6	723.1	723	722	722	723	725	725
Miscellaneous manufacturing	373.3	382.8	374.1	365.7	385	373	373	375	376	377
Nondurable goods	7,801	7,898	7,874	7,816	7,902	7,830	7,845	7,869	7,895	7,916
Production workers	5,464	5,564	5,545	5,494	5,556	5,501	5,513	5,533	5,570	5,585
Food and kindred products	1,584.0	1,654.2	1,639.2	1,599.2	1,633	1,633	1,636	1,638	1,652	1,649
Tobacco manufactures	68.7	66.7	67.7	67.4	67	65	64	65	64	65
Textile mill products	715.5	701.7	701.6	699.5	720	695	698	700	701	703
Apparel and other textile products	1,163.1	1,165.5	1,160.6	1,157.8	1,182	1,155	1,158	1,160	1,171	1,177
Paper and allied products	678.5	687.6	685.3	682.5	683	681	682	688	685	687
Printing and publishing	1,401.4	1,446.3	1,451.0	1,447.7	1,403	1,427	1,431	1,442	1,442	1,449
Chemicals and allied products	1,043.9	1,030.7	1,029.5	1,027.6	1,052	1,040	1,036	1,033	1,033	1,036
Petroleum and coal products	181.3	169.7	167.2	165.6	185	170	170	169	169	169
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	789.5	799.3	798.7	801.1	798	790	795	800	804	810
Leather and leather products	175.2	176.6	173.2	167.3	179	174	175	174	174	171
Service-producing	70,528	74,295	74,670	73,470	71,307	73,255	73,508	73,712	73,924	74,300
Transportation and public utilities	5,185	5,366	5,372	5,303	5,259	5,317	5,327	5,342	5,345	5,377
Transportation	2,953	3,128	3,135	3,066	3,015	3,078	3,087	3,106	3,110	3,129
Communication and public utilities	2,232	2,238	2,237	2,237	2,244	2,239	2,240	2,236	2,235	2,248
Wholesale trade	5,648	5,853	5,852	5,829	5,686	5,805	5,830	5,833	5,845	5,867
Durable goods	3,342	3,467	3,470	3,468	3,358	3,442	3,454	3,464	3,470	3,485
Nondurable goods	2,306	2,386	2,382	2,361	2,328	2,363	2,376	2,369	2,375	2,382
Retail trade	16,842	17,922	18,317	17,653	17,090	17,539	17,610	17,640	17,715	17,922
General merchandise stores	2,405.4	2,508.6	2,671.4	2,485.2	2,341	2,356	2,365	2,367	2,362	2,418
Food stores	2,741.6	2,902.0	2,942.6	2,901.9	2,753	2,852	2,869	2,865	2,882	2,914
Automotive dealers and service stations	1,838.4	1,914.3	1,909.8	1,914.8	1,855	1,906	1,912	1,914	1,916	1,932
Eating and drinking places	5,283.3	5,734.0	5,749.8	5,535.3	5,559	5,740	5,758	5,774	5,802	5,821
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,739	6,026	6,052	6,049	5,790	5,987	6,011	6,048	6,069	6,104
Finance	2,902	3,032	3,050	3,058	2,910	3,011	3,023	3,038	3,053	3,067
Insurance	1,779	1,846	1,854	1,862	1,783	1,831	1,837	1,850	1,854	1,866
Real estate	1,058	1,148	1,148	1,129	1,097	1,145	1,151	1,160	1,162	1,171
Services	21,022	22,365	22,348	22,169	21,382	22,155	22,244	22,365	22,438	22,552
Business services	4,237.9	4,611.9	4,624.0	4,570.7	4,295	4,504	4,539	4,571	4,606	4,636
Health services	6,154.4	6,356.8	6,370.9	6,391.1	6,169	6,308	6,333	6,363	6,384	6,404
Government	16,092	16,763	16,729	16,467	16,100	16,452	16,486	16,484	16,512	16,478
Federal	2,812	2,884	2,894	2,884	2,836	2,904	2,892	2,904	2,911	2,910
State	3,695	3,937	3,902	3,787	3,730	3,818	3,827	3,833	3,829	3,821
Local	9,585	9,942	9,928	9,796	9,534	9,730	9,767	9,747	9,772	9,747

p = preliminary.

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Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985 p	Jan. 1986 p	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985 p	Jan. 1986 p
Total private	34.7	34.9	35.3	34.7	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.0	35.1	35.1
Mining	42.9	43.3	44.1	43.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	36.4	36.7	37.0	37.2	37.7	37.9	37.9	37.4	37.2	38.5
Manufacturing	40.3	40.9	41.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.9
Overtime hours	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Durable goods	41.1	41.5	42.4	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.6
Overtime hours	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7
Lumber and wood products	39.0	39.5	40.1	39.6	39.7	40.1	40.3	39.9	40.1	40.3
Furniture and fixtures	39.4	39.8	41.0	39.5	40.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	40.0	40.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	40.5	41.8	41.7	41.0	41.7	42.0	42.1	41.6	41.7	42.2
Primary metal industries	41.0	41.8	42.6	41.5	41.0	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.2	41.5
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	39.6	41.5	42.1	40.7	39.9	41.0	41.7	42.0	42.0	41.0
Fabricated metal products	41.2	41.6	42.6	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.6
Machinery, except electrical	41.7	41.8	42.8	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.6	41.8	41.5
Electrical and electronic equipment	40.7	41.3	42.2	41.4	40.8	40.5	40.6	41.0	41.4	41.5
Transportation equipment	43.1	42.9	44.1	42.8	43.1	42.9	42.8	42.6	43.0	42.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	44.3	43.6	45.2	43.6	44.3	43.8	43.8	43.7	44.1	43.6
Instruments and related products	41.1	41.3	42.8	41.1	41.2	40.9	40.8	41.1	42.2	41.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.6	40.2	40.6	39.5	39.2	39.8	39.9	39.7	40.0	40.1
Nondurable goods	39.2	40.0	40.5	39.7	39.5	39.8	39.9	39.8	40.1	39.9
Overtime hours	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3
Food and kindred products	39.5	40.2	40.7	39.7	39.8	40.2	40.3	39.9	40.3	40.0
Tobacco manufactures	37.3	36.4	38.0	36.8	38.3	36.9	38.2	35.2	38.0	37.8
Textile mill products	39.0	41.2	41.5	40.9	39.2	40.7	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.1
Apparel and other textile products	35.8	36.9	37.2	36.7	36.2	36.5	36.6	36.8	37.1	37.1
Paper and allied products	42.9	43.5	44.3	43.3	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.3	43.6	43.5
Printing and publishing	37.5	38.1	38.8	37.6	37.8	38.0	37.9	37.8	38.2	37.9
Chemicals and allied products	41.9	42.0	42.4	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.7
Petroleum and coal products	42.8	43.4	43.9	43.6	43.2	43.4	44.3	43.1	43.9	44.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	41.5	41.3	42.0	41.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Leather and leather products	36.4	37.7	38.0	36.9	36.8	37.8	37.9	37.7	37.8	37.3
Transportation and public utilities	38.9	39.5	39.6	39.0	39.3	39.5	39.5	39.4	39.4	39.4
Wholesale trade	38.4	38.8	39.0	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.6
Retail trade	29.1	29.3	29.9	28.7	29.8	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.3	29.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.4	36.2	36.7	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.7	32.8	32.6	32.7	32.8	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.8

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

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Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Jan. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985[p]	Jan. 1986 [p]	Jan. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985 [p]	Jan. 1986 [p]
Total private	$8.50	$8.68	$8.72	$8.74	$294.95	$302.93	$307.82	$303.28
Seasonally adjusted	8.44	8.67	8.74	8.68	296.24	303.45	306.77	304.67
Mining	11.86	12.02	12.20	12.25	508.79	520.47	538.02	535.33
Construction	12.30	12.22	12.43	12.31	447.72	448.47	459.91	457.93
Manufacturing	9.43	9.61	9.72	9.69	380.03	393.05	404.35	393.41
Durable goods	9.99	10.21	10.33	10.28	410.59	423.72	437.99	424.56
Lumber and wood products	8.10	8.28	8.30	8.28	315.90	327.06	332.83	327.89
Furniture and fixtures	7.01	7.34	7.40	7.39	276.19	292.13	303.40	291.91
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.70	9.90	9.92	9.97	392.85	413.82	413.66	408.77
Primary metal industries[2]	11.55	11.76	11.83	11.78	473.55	491.57	503.96	488.87
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	13.07	13.44	13.45	13.34	517.57	557.76	566.25	542.94
Fabricated metal products	9.39	9.73	9.86	9.82	395.11	404.77	420.04	406.55
Machinery, except electrical	10.13	10.48	10.55	10.51	422.42	438.06	451.54	436.17
Electrical and electronic equipment	9.35	9.61	9.70	9.66	379.73	396.89	409.34	399.92
Transportation equipment	12.67	12.83	13.03	12.92	546.08	550.41	574.62	552.98
Motor vehicles and equipment	13.41	13.55	13.83	13.72	594.06	590.78	625.12	598.19
Instruments and related products	9.00	9.30	9.42	9.36	369.90	384.09	403.18	384.70
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7.23	7.35	7.46	7.51	279.08	295.47	302.88	296.65
Nondurable goods	8.59	8.75	8.84	8.82	336.73	350.00	358.02	350.15
Food and kindred products	8.48	8.58	8.69	8.69	334.96	344.92	353.68	344.99
Tobacco manufactures	11.39	12.08	11.87	11.89	424.85	439.71	451.06	427.55
Textile mill products	6.59	6.79	6.83	6.84	257.01	279.75	283.45	279.76
Apparel and other textile products	5.73	5.75	5.81	5.85	205.13	212.18	216.13	214.70
Paper and allied products	10.63	10.97	11.05	10.97	436.03	477.20	489.52	475.00
Printing and publishing	9.38	9.81	9.90	9.80	359.25	373.76	384.12	368.48
Chemicals and allied products	11.39	11.82	11.88	11.89	477.24	496.44	503.71	494.62
Petroleum and coal products	13.96	14.06	14.20	14.31	597.49	610.20	623.38	623.92
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	8.49	8.62	8.73	8.67	352.34	356.01	366.66	358.07
Leather and leather products	5.82	5.83	5.81	5.88	211.85	219.79	220.78	216.97
Transportation and public utilities	11.26	11.37	11.61	11.60	438.01	437.02	459.76	452.40
Wholesale trade	9.16	9.32	9.41	9.39	351.74	361.62	366.99	360.58
Retail trade	5.97	6.00	5.99	6.05	173.73	175.80	179.10	173.64
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.77	8.05	8.14	8.13	282.83	291.41	298.74	295.93
Services	7.84	8.10	8.18	8.19	254.80	264.87	268.30	266.99

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.
[2] Corrected October 1985 data for average hourly and weekly earnings are $11.61 and $480.65, respectively.

p = preliminary.

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985p	Jan. 1986p	Percent change from: Jan. 1985-Jan. 1986	Jan. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985p	Jan. 1986p	Percent change from: Dec. 1985-Jan. 1986
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	163.7	167.3	168.4	168.4	2.9	163.0	166.7	166.4	167.1	168.3	167.7	-0.4
Constant (1977) dollars	95.1	94.1	94.5	N.A.	(2)	94.5	94.7	94.3	94.2	94.3	N.A.	(3)
Mining	177.4	180.0	181.5	181.2	2.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	149.4	149.0	151.1	149.6	.2	149.2	150.0	149.4	148.9	150.7	149.5	-.8
Manufacturing	166.8	170.2	171.2	171.5	2.8	166.3	169.1	169.4	170.1	170.8	170.9	.1
Transportation and public utilities	164.3	169.3	170.0	169.8	3.4	163.5	167.3	167.0	168.1	169.4	169.0	-.2
Wholesale trade	169.2	172.2	173.8	173.3	2.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Retail trade	155.1	156.9	156.8	157.4	1.5	154.5	157.2	156.7	157.4	158.0	156.8	-.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	168.2	174.2	176.1	176.0	4.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Services	166.6	172.4	174.0	174.0	4.5	164.9	171.5	171.1	172.1	173.8	172.5	-.9

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change is -.5 percent from December 1984 to December 1985, the latest month available.
3 Percent change is .2 percent from November 1985 to December 1985, the latest month available.
4 These series are seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

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Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Jan. 1985	Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985 p	Jan. 1986 p	Jan 198	.		Nov. 1985	Dec. 1985 p	Jan. 1986 p
Total	111.5	118.1	119.7	115.4	115.0	117.0	117.4	117.6	118.1	119.0
Goods-producing	95.8	100.6	101.0	97.4	100.0	99.2	99.7	99.5	100.5	101.8
Mining	109.3	110.2	111.1	108.8	110.9	110.4	109.7	109.5	109.9	110.5
Construction	104.5	128.7	123.0	116.6	121.3	127.1	127.7	125.9	125.6	134.9
Manufacturing	93.5	94.8	96.2	93.2	95.3	93.3	93.8	94.0	95.1	95.0
Durable goods	93.6	93.3	95.1	91.9	95.2	92.0	92.6	92.6	93.7	93.5
Lumber and wood products	89.9	96.0	96.0	93.4	96.2	96.0	97.8	97.7	99.0	100.0
Furniture and fixtures	105.8	107.2	110.9	105.6	108.4	104.2	104.4	104.7	107.1	108.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	81.2	88.9	86.7	83.5	87.8	87.6	88.0	87.4	88.0	90.2
Primary metal industries	68.7	66.4	68.0	65.9	69.0	65.5	66.5	67.0	68.4	66.3
Blast furnaces and basic steel products	54.2	53.6	55.2	52.7	55.1	52.2	53.3	55.6	56.3	53.4
Fabricated metal products	91.4	92.1	93.8	90.3	92.7	91.5	91.6	91.3	91.6	91.8
Machinery, except electrical	94.9	90.6	92.9	89.8	95.1	90.5	90.9	90.3	90.6	90.0
Electrical and electronic equipment	111.3	105.5	107.8	105.9	111.8	103.4	103.8	104.8	105.8	106.3
Transportation equipment	98.3	100.0	103.3	99.7	98.8	97.8	98.5	98.7	100.3	99.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	93.3	91.2	95.5	90.9	95.2	89.9	91.9	91.0	92.8	92.1
Instruments and related products	107.1	105.5	109.4	104.3	107.7	104.2	103.7	104.5	107.6	105.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	79.4	85.6	83.7	78.8	83.9	81.9	82.1	82.3	83.2	83.4
Nondurable goods	93.3	96.9	97.9	95.0	95.6	95.3	95.7	95.9	97.3	97.1
Food and kindred products	93.0	100.6	100.4	94.9	97.6	98.8	99.0	98.4	100.5	99.6
Tobacco manufactures	91.2	85.2	90.1	86.4	90.5	83.8	85.0	79.9	84.5	85.8
Textile mill products	75.2	78.1	78.8	77.3	76.2	76.4	76.7	77.4	78.3	78.1
Apparel and other textile products	87.3	90.4	90.5	89.1	89.9	88.6	88.9	89.6	91.3	91.6
Paper and allied products	98.6	101.9	103.7	101.2	99.7	100.1	100.8	101.5	102.3	102.4
Printing and publishing	118.4	125.0	128.5	123.7	119.9	122.8	122.7	123.3	125.4	125.2
Chemicals and allied products	93.7	93.1	94.0	92.0	94.7	93.0	93.3	93.1	93.2	92.9
Petroleum and coal products	81.9	81.2	81.0	79.7	85.5	80.5	82.1	79.9	82.9	83.1
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	110.8	111.8	113.9	112.5	112.4	109.1	110.4	112.0	113.2	114.0
Leather and leather products	65.4	69.1	67.8	63.2	67.5	68.0	68.2	67.8	68.0	65.2
Service-producing	120.2	127.8	130.0	125.3	123.3	126.8	127.2	127.6	127.8	128.6
Transportation and public utilities	104.0	109.9	110.4	106.9	106.7	108.7	109.0	109.2	109.2	109.8
Wholesale trade	116.4	121.7	122.4	119.8	117.7	120.5	120.6	121.1	121.3	121.5
Retail trade	111.3	119.6	125.0	115.3	115.9	118.1	118.2	118.4	117.9	119.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	125.1	130.5	132.8	131.6	126.1	130.8	130.6	131.4	133.0	132.7
Services	133.6	142.6	143.0	140.7	136.8	141.8	142.9	143.3	143.7	144.1

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Time span	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Over 1-month span	1984	67.3	72.7	66.8	67.3	60.5	64.3	65.7	58.1	48.4	66.5	55.1	63.5
	1985	57.6	50.3	55.9	44.6	50.3	47.0	54.9	56.8	45.7	63.5	61.6	p63.4
	1986	p65.4											
Over 3-month span	1984	78.1	75.9	77.6	68.9	69.7	67.0	65.4	60.3	60.0	56.5	67.0	60.0
	1985	58.6	54.1	46.8	45.9	44.1	49.7	50.5	49.2	53.8	52.7	p67.3	p69.7
	1986												
Over 6-month span	1984	79.2	77.8	77.3	73.4	69.2	64.9	63.2	64.1	67.0	59.7	57.6	60.3
	1985	52.2	49.5	44.3	44.6	44.3	42.4	46.8	50.0	p55.4	p61.6		
	1986												
Over 12-month span	1984	81.9	78.4	76.8	75.1	72.7	73.0	70.0	65.7	63.5	60.5	56.2	51.9
	1985	50.8	48.4	49.5	47.3	46.2	p47.8	p50.5					
	1986												

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 185 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

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